

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report
of
Greeley County, Nebraska
prepared for
Nebraska State Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office

by

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with

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August 1, 1992

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) projects are administered by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) with the cooperation of the Nebraska State Historical Society. The NEHBS is funded in part with the assistance of a federal grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. However, the contents and opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility operated by a recipient of federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences-- permanence of paper for printed Library Materials, (ANSI Z39.48-1984).

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INTRODUCTION



Fig. 1: Circa 1905 House, Greeley, Nebraska (GY02-060).

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) is an ongoing project of the State Historic Preservation Office. Since its beginnings in 1974 with limited fieldwork by staff and student interns, NEHBS has expanded from a few thousand sites in urban and rural areas to over 50,000 recorded properties. The 1991/92 NEHBS completed the preliminary fieldwork in all Nebraska counties.

Through its documentation of the state's historic and architectural resources, NEHBS provides a basis for historic preservation in Nebraska. Survey data is used to list buildings in the National Register, which in turn may result in recognition and preservation. NEHBS data is also used to determine needs for further documentation and planning for the state's historic places.

Equally important, while contributing to the history of the entire state, the survey also promotes local and regional awareness of significant buildings and sites. County officials, historical societies, planning organizations, and individuals are encouraged to use the information for community development, tourism, and historic preservation in their own communities. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

National Register

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, which documents historic buildings and places throughout the state, also identifies those that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Established in 1966, the National Register is America's official inventory of sites, buildings, and districts, recognized for their importance to national, state, and local history. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register was developed to recognize historic places and those who contributed to our country's heritage. These properties-- whether districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects--are architecturally or historically significant for their associations with important persons or events.

The National Register is designed to include properties of importance in every locality, not just great national landmarks. A general store, a community's park, a main street, or the remains of a prehistoric Indian village may be just as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as Independence Hall or Gettysburg Battlefield.

To qualify for listing, properties must be at least fifty (50) years old and have associations with one or more of the following: historic events, significant individuals, architecture, or future research potential.

Tax Incentive Program

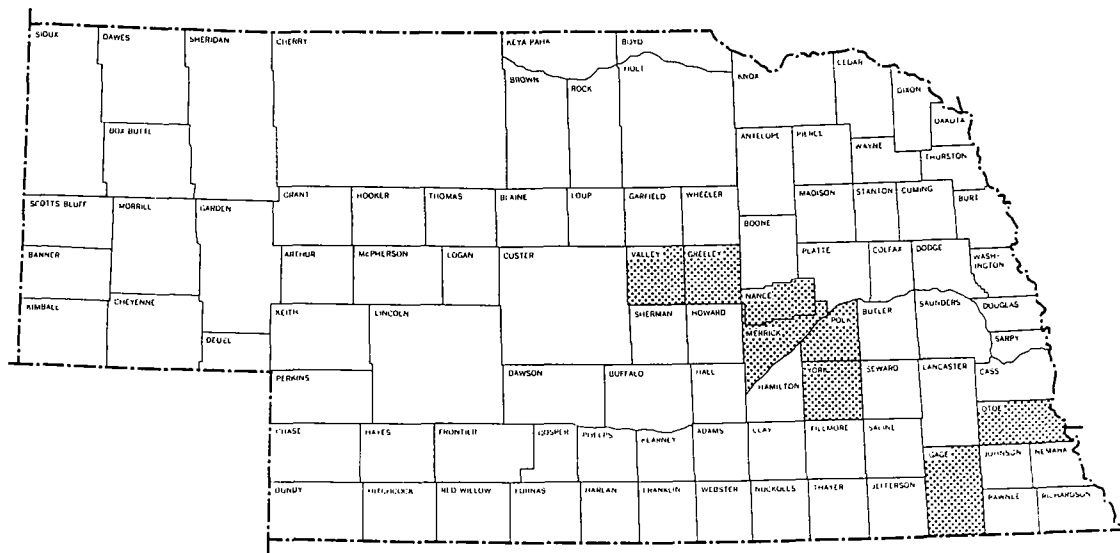
Inclusion in the National Register may enable income-producing properties to qualify for federal tax credits as certified rehabilitation projects. Designed to encourage the reuse and revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and "main street" districts, the tax incentives have been available since 1976. The program seeks to promote the reuse of historic buildings, including community redevelopment efforts and economic opportunities by retaining the distinctive qualities of buildings or districts.

Review and Compliance

The Historic Buildings Survey is an important source of information for the State Historic Preservation Office and government agencies when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Commonly referred to as "review and compliance," Section 106 was established to ensure the documentation and protection of buildings and sites which may be affected by any federally funded or licensed project, such as highway construction. NEHBS survey data enables preservation staff and federal agencies to evaluate potentially affected properties and upon evaluation, to seek methods to mitigate the effect of these projects on important resources.

These and other programs are administered in Nebraska by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the office.

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Loess Hills, Central Plains and Southeast Survey Area

The architectural research firm of Save America's Heritage was selected by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) and engaged in a contractual agreement to conduct the Loess Hills, Central Plains, and Southeast NEHBS. The survey consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in eight central and southeast Nebraska counties: Valley, Greeley, Nance, Merrick, Polk, York, Gage and Otoe. Initiated in September, 1991, the survey was completed in the summer of 1992. The Loess Hills, Central Plains, and Southeast NEHBS project completed the NESHPO's plan for preliminary statewide coverage by 1991-92.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic material resources extant in the southeast and central Nebraska region. Another primary objective of the survey was the identification of a definitive group of historic properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Historic Buildings Survey of Greeley County has accomplished this goal by identifying a total of 88 historic properties considered eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to the completion of these primary goals, several of the survey's secondary goals were also satisfied. These include the identification of specific building types or construction methods which either related or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

Historic Integrity

To qualify for NEHBS recordation, a property must retain its historic integrity. Integrity is the unimpaired ability of a property to convey its significance. Evaluating integrity is sometimes subjective, but is always grounded in the understanding of a building's physical features and how they relate to its significance. For reconnaissance-level surveys, this generally means that a building must retain its original appearance

from the period of significance. Historic properties either retain their integrity or they do not. To evaluate the integrity of historic buildings, the National Register has defined seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These aspects were considered by the survey team in evaluating Greeley County properties for NEHBS recordation. A total of 273 properties in Greeley County retained sufficient integrity for preliminary survey. These 273 properties were added to an existing database of 85 properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO. The following table outlines the numerical results of the Greeley County Historic Buildings Survey. The numbers are summarized according to the NEHBS number prefixes for rural and town locations. The results included in parentheses indicate those properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO.

Numerical Summary of the Greeley County Historic Buildings Survey

GREELEY COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
GY00: Rural	146 (16)	552 (20)	3 (2)	125 (14)	0
GY02: Greeley	40 (25)	47 (29)	0 (2)	0	0
GY05: Scotia	31 (5)	40 (5)	0	0	0
GY06: Spalding	26 (24)	33 (28)	0	2 (1)	0
GY07: Wolbach	30 (15)	40 (14)	2 (1)	2 (0)	0
TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED IN FY 1991-1992:	273 (85)	712 (96)	5 (5)	129 (15)	0
TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE:	358	808	10	144	0

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 216.3 square miles (138,440 acres)
Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties

HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF GREELEY COUNTY

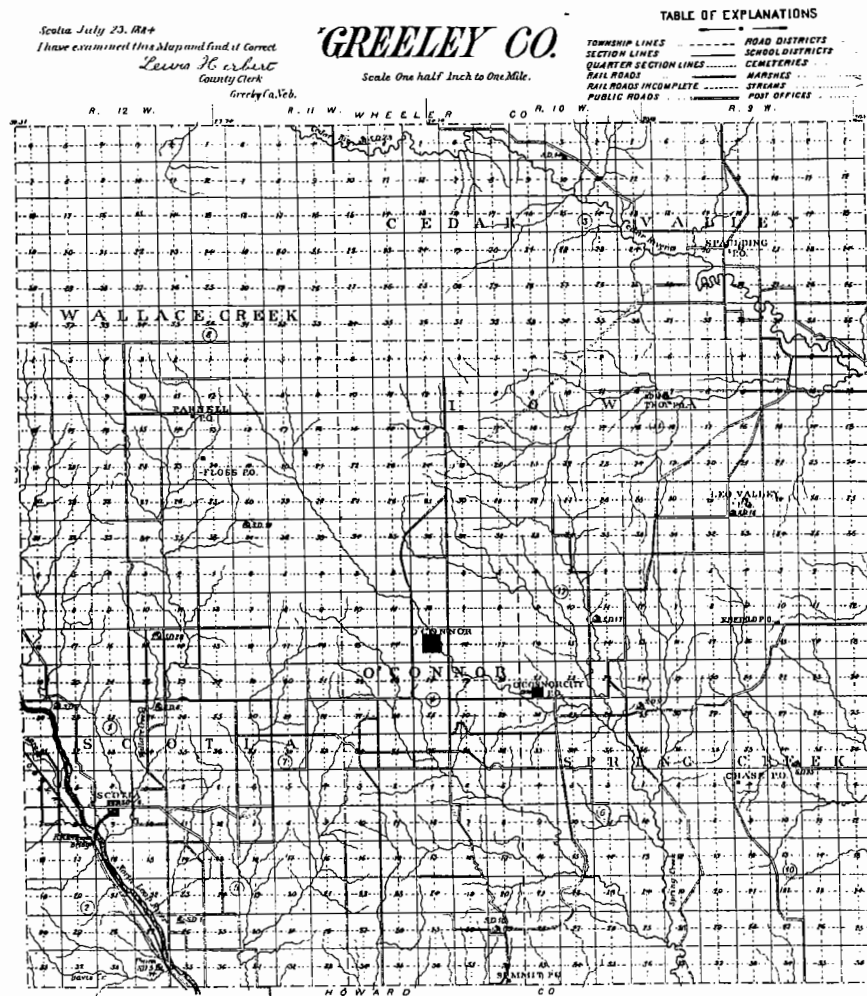


Fig. 2: Greeley County Atlas, 1884-85

Physical Description

Greeley County is located in the east central portion of the state of Nebraska. Its shape is that of a square, measuring twenty-four miles on a side. The total land area of Greeley County is 570 square miles. The overall appearance is one of hilly land, with elevations ranging from approximately 2000 feet to 2200 feet.

Five types of topography can be found within the county borders: valley land, sand hills, plains, dissected plains, and bluffs and escarpments. Valley land is flat land located along the major waterways, Cedar and North Platte Rivers. This soil is rich, consisting of stream-deposited silt, clay, sand, and gravel. Plains are also flat lands, but they lie above the valley lands. The soil materials are overlain by rich, wind-deposited silt called loess. In Greeley County the plains are located in a circular area in the northwestern quarter of the county, south of an area of sand hills. This sand hills land lies in a narrow band between the Cedar River and the plains. Sand hills land is composed of hills of sand that are stabilized by a grass cover. With one small exception,

the remainder of the county consists of dissected plains. These are old plains that have been eroded by water and wind, often with steep slopes and sharp ridge crests. Bluffs and escarpments are areas of rugged land with very steep sides and irregular slopes, usually found rising above a river valley. A small area of this type of terrain can be found in the southwest corner of Greeley County on the southwest side of the North Loup River.

The county's primary drainage system is composed of tributaries of the Loup River. The two largest are the Cedar River and the North Loup River, each with tributaries of its own. The Cedar cuts through the northeast corner of the county, and its tributaries, Freeman, North Timber and South Timber Creeks, drain the eastern third of the county. The North Loup River cuts across the southwestern corner of Greeley County and its many tributaries drain the remainder of the county, with the exception of the sand hills area where there are no streams. The main tributaries, from west to east, are: Stewart, Shepherd, Wallace, Fish, Dry, and Spring (West and East) Creeks.

The climate in Greeley County, as in the entire state of Nebraska, is characterized by seasonal temperature extremes, conditions that range from subhumid to semiarid, and highly variable precipitation. The average January temperature for the central portion of the state is 21.6 F, while the average July temperature is 75.7 F. The average annual precipitation for the central region is 23.08 inches (Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-1987). The least amount of precipitation ever recorded in this area was 12.63 inches, and the greatest was 34.87 inches (Nebraska Atlas).

Original Inhabitants

Until the mid-nineteenth century the eastern half of what is today the state of Nebraska was occupied by village dwellers, and the western half by nomadic groups of people. Many of the village dwellers participated in buffalo hunts that required extended periods of time away from their village location. The Pawnee, village dwellers who lived along the lower Loup, Platte, and Republican Rivers, frequently passed through present-day Greeley County as they hunted up the Loup Valley in search of buffalo. They often camped near present-day Scotia. An Indian trail is also said to have run through Freeman Valley from the reservation in Nance County to the Cedar and Niobrara Rivers.

Relatively little is known about life on the plains in pre-historic times. In 1965, however, a mammoth was uncovered near Wolbach that may be 70,000 years old. This discovery may shed more light on the native animals of that time period.

History and Settlement of Nebraska

From 1541 until the end of the eighteenth century the primary white contact on the plains was with the Spanish, who were seeking a route to the Pacific and, secondarily, trade with the Indians. In 1804 Lewis and Clark explored the region for the United States with much the same goals. Later explorers also crossed the plains in search of other goals: Pike looking the source of the Arkansas River in 1806, and Long looking for the headwaters of the Red River in 1820, for example. Some did, however, find interest in Nebraska itself. Fur traders, many of them French, sought out the resources of the region. Trading posts were established as places where trade goods could be exchanged for buffalo robes, beaver pelts and other furs. The posts, the first of which was built in 1812, were located along the Missouri River, and in the panhandle area. To provide protection for the trade, Fort Atkinson was built in 1821 on the Missouri River north of Council Bluffs.

In succeeding decades the Platte River became a primary transportation route across the continent. First, fur traders in canoes travelled up and down its waters as they

extended their range further west. In the 1840s pioneers on foot and in wagons followed its banks into the Rocky Mountains headed for the rich soils of Oregon, religious freedom of Utah, and gold of California. Few stayed within Nebraska's borders, however, because the area was not officially open for settlement. That changed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, when Nebraska became a territory.

Settlement began in the eastern part of the state along the Missouri River. Towns were platted almost immediately and farmers took up land in the rural areas. Land was most often purchased from the government or obtained by military bounty land warrants. In the 1860s, settlement spread out gradually from the banks of the Missouri, often following the streams and rivers of the state, with the greatest population being in the east and south. The passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, which allowed individuals to obtain 160 acres of land free of cost if certain conditions were met, encouraged settlement in the relatively new and sparsely populated state of Nebraska.

Communications were limited to the Pony Express, which operated in the southern part of the state from 1859 to 1861, when the transcontinental telegraph line was established. However, in 1863 Omaha was selected as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Nebraska was granted statehood in 1867 and by the end of that year the state was spanned by rail.

At the beginning of the next decade people were moving into the northern portions of the state and following the rail lines into other areas. Much of the state's economy was based on agriculture and the early 1870s were prosperous. However, a series of bad years involving low rainfall and hordes of grasshoppers, added to the economic decline begun with the nation-wide Panic of 1873.

The year 1880 heralded a new decade—one that was to be the greatest settlement era for the great plains. Weather was almost perfect for crops, the railroads promised secure futures for many towns, and population boomed in both urban and rural areas. Cities began improving their environs and rural settlement spread throughout the state, including the previously unsettled portions in the west and central areas.

The year 1890 may have been a harbinger of things to come. The state averaged only 17 inches of rain for the year, with even lower amounts in 1893 and 1894. The drought was accompanied by general economic decline and a national panic in 1893. During this period thousands of people—both farm and city dwellers—left the state. By 1896 normal rainfall returned and economic recovery began. Manufacturing was also encouraged by improved transportation that resulted in lower freight rates on fuel.

The first two decades of the twentieth century were ones of prosperity. Favorable conditions for agriculture persisted and towns benefitted from the farmers' economic good fortunes. This period was one of maturation for the plains towns. If a town's economic base had been unstable, and substantially weakened by the recession of the 1890s, it often faded from the landscape in the early 1900s. If it survived the 1890s, however, it began to mature in this era, often expanding, and adding city improvements. In fact, virtually all of the state's population increase in this era was recorded in the cities (Olson, 249). The Kincaid Act of 1904 attempted to increase population in the dry, western parts of the state by providing increased amounts of land (640 acres) available for homesteading. This proved to be too little for most areas and did not substantially increase the population of the dry regions.

World War I caused an increased demand for food production. Nebraska farmers, already experiencing higher prices than ever before, expanded both their acreage and production to accommodate the war effort. However, land prices began to rise after the war and bank lending increased. Mortgage debt skyrocketed and when war-time food prices were not maintained Nebraska agriculture went into a tailspin. Despite the overall prosperity of the 1920s for the nation, agricultural areas were depressed, and since Nebraska's economy was based almost wholly on agriculture the state effectively suffered for two decades under a major economic depression. The drought conditions of the 1930s only added to the already depressed farm economy and in many cases was the final blow that forced people off the land, resulting in significant population declines in the state.

In the 1940s war once again resulted in unprecedented prosperity for Nebraska farmers and city dwellers as well. This war-generated prosperity continued well into the next decade. Some decline was experienced in the 1960s, particularly by small towns who were by-passed by the new Interstate Highway System. Small towns also suffered in the 60s and 70s as railroads curtailed their services and some lines were completely abandoned. The farm crisis of the 1980s brought corporate farming into the fore-front and resulted in a fight to save the family farm from both the corporations and the economy.

County History

People who were trapping on the Loup River in the late 1860s were some of the first to set foot in the area that is today Greeley County. The most notable of this group was "Happy Jack" Swearington, who lived for a time on the peak that bears his name in the chalk hills near Scotia. The first land claim came in 1871 on a piece of land in the southwest part of the county. Many claims followed, including those near Scotia on the north side of the river made by a group of Seventh Day Baptists from Wisconsin. On the south side of the river a settlement began to take shape around the post office called Lamartine. During 1871 enough settlers had arrived so that Greeley County was formed. It was officially organized the following year and Lamartine was named the county seat in an election in 1873.

Following county organization settlement progressed on either side of the Loup River, near present-day Scotia. Corn and wheat were the most popular crops with the new farmers. To facilitate the movement of people and goods, bridges were built over Davis, Stewart, Fish, Shepherd, and Wallace Creeks. But the years were difficult, with hordes of grasshoppers eating crops in the summer and a severe blizzard in the winter. The less hardy settlers left, while the more ingenious found supplemental work at Fort Hartsuff which was under construction in Valley County, Greeley's western neighbor.

In 1874 the town of Scotia was established on the north side of the Loup River. Residents felt that it would make a better site for a county seat since it was more centrally located to the population, which was almost completely limited to the Loup Valley. In a November election the seat was moved to Scotia. The following year a one-room court house was built, and in a move to help develop other parts of the county, a bridge was built over the Cedar River. It was two more years before travellers had one over the Loup River.

The town of O'Connor was platted in 1877 near the center of the county. Two years later the Irish Catholic Colonization Association (ICCA) was formed in Chicago, with the intent of relocating Irish immigrants from some of the cities in the eastern United States and coal mines in Pennsylvania to the healthful atmosphere of Nebraska. Bishop James

O'Connor of Omaha was instrumental in promoting Nebraska and particularly Greeley County. In 1880 the ICCA purchased 25,000 acres from the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad for its colony, with the center being the town of O'Connor. That year saw development in other parts of the county also, with the first grist mill established one and one-half miles south of Scotia at the bend in the river. In 1881 the town of Spalding was founded and named for Bishop Spalding of the ICCA.

The Union Pacific Railroad built across the southwest corner of the county in 1882, but by-passed the town of Scotia. Scotia's isolation ended the following year when a spur line was built, connecting the town with the main line. The year 1883 was doubly important for Scotia. Having acquired a rail line, the citizens felt secure and built a new courthouse to serve Greeley County.

But Scotia's position was soon rivalled. In 1885 the town of Greeley Center was founded, and two years later the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad extended their line up the Spring Creek Valley through Greeley Center, platting Wolbach along the way. Greeley Center offered free lots to residents of O'Connor, which was a short distance south of Greeley. Many accepted the offer and moved to the new town on the railroad. O'Connor was still a viable community, however. In 1889 the Sisters of Mercy from Omaha selected O'Connor as the site for their convent and school for girls. But the following year did not bode well for the community. Citizens of Greeley Center succeeded in bringing the removal of the county seat to a vote. Greeley won the election, the county seat was removed from Scotia, and most of the remainder of O'Connor residents move to Greeley (the "Center" was frequently dropped from the town's name).

Like most of Nebraska, Greeley County experienced exceptionally favorable conditions for agriculture during the decade of the 1880s. In the Boston Valley, a settler devised a method of keeping cattle and hogs under control in the absence of adequate fencing material. A trench was dug around the cowyard wide enough that the livestock could not jump it, while hog yards had additional sod walls on the outside of the trench. Ranching also expanded into the county during the decade. E.D. Gould, who ranched near Wolbach, became one of the largest livestock shippers (cattle and hogs) in the United States.

Greeley County continued to grow slowly during the 1890s, despite the poor economic conditions. One industry in particular helped sustain the Scotia area. A chalk mine opened two miles south of the town in the Chalk Hills. The chalk, which was used in 71 different products, was shipped to Omaha for processing as well as being used locally for foundations and some entire buildings. In 1890, too, the Sisters of Mercy opened Our Lady of Lourdes Academy in Spalding, while the Franciscan Brothers opened an industrial school for boys west of town in 1896.

The first decade of the twentieth century was one of the most prosperous periods ever experienced in Greeley County. Many sections of government land were still available in the northwest part of county in the Sand Hills area. Settlers, reluctant to try raising corn or other grain there, eventually tried their hand at ranching, often encouraged by the Kincaid Act. In 1902 the Union Pacific built to Spalding, having halted construction in Cedar Rapids in 1882. The population of the county increased over the decade by 2,356 people--the largest increase ever recorded. The county's peak population, however, was not reached until 1920, when 8,685 people were counted in the census. All of the county's towns also recorded their peak populations in that year.

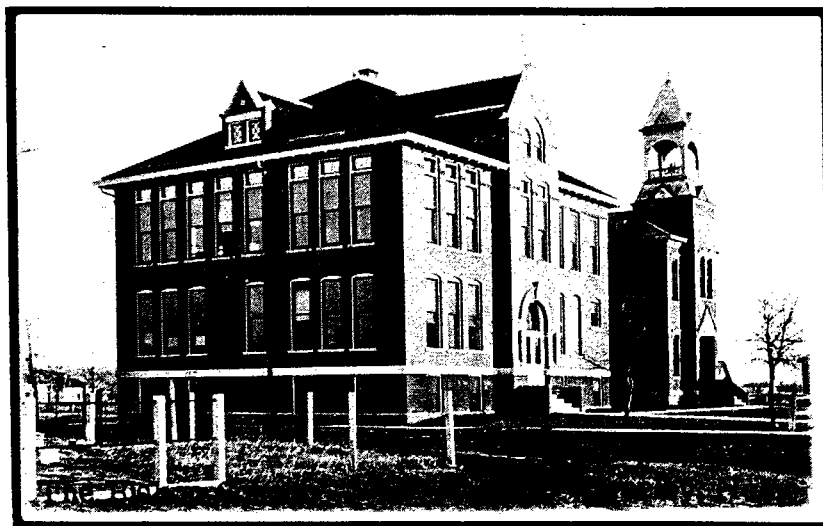


Fig. 3: Bishop School, Greeley, circa 1910.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

The depression years were difficult times, and many left Greeley County. Over the decade the county lost almost 1600 of the people it had gained just twenty years prior. In 1934 the county received \$52,000 in federal money for Public Works Administration (PWA) projects. School consolidation was one effect of the era, with six districts consolidated by 1939 (out of 69 total school districts).

The war years of the 1940s brought prosperity once more and life returned to normal at war's end. Improvements were made to city and county services in the 1950s, such as the surfacing of Highway 281, but the economy was struggling. By 1961 Greeley County was declared one of 12 "depressed" counties in the state of Nebraska, making it eligible for federal government aid. Population, which had dropped by almost 1,000 people during the 1950s, continued to decline. In the 1980s rail service was discontinued along the Burlington's line through Wolbach. In addition, the farm crisis of the mid-1980s hurt the economy even more. By 1990 Greeley county's population stood at 3,006—the lowest recorded decennial population since 1880.

County Towns

Greeley Center, located in the center of Greeley County at the junction of several small creeks, was laid out in 1885 by business entrepreneur Thomas Fox, who was promoting the town's central location. A general store and drug store were opened within months and a community hall, with an opera house on the second floor, was finished in 1886. A bank was established in 1887 to serve the rapidly growing community. The post office was opened and named Greeley only (leaving off the "Center"). The shortened version of the name became commonly used, although the railroad and corporate name was, and still is, officially Greeley Center.

Also in 1887 the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad extended its line through Greeley. With the coming of the railroad, the town became a stockyard market and its business community grew. In 1889, a two story brick business block and a brick school were constructed. The citizens of Greeley felt that their growing economy and central location

made them a better site for the county seat than Scotia, in the southwestern corner of the county. So in 1888 they built a court house, complete with vaults and a jail, in an effort to win the county seat away from Scotia. In 1890, after several elections, Greeley succeeded.

During the decade of the 1890s several Swedish families selected the area around Greeley for their farms. One of the men, Charles Lindwall, found clay in the hills nearby and began making bricks for the building needs of the community. The town of Greeley continued to grow, reaching its peak population of 919 residents in 1920. The poor economic conditions of the thirties, late fifties, and again in the eighties, caused Greeley to lose population, despite its position as county seat. The 1990 census recorded only 562 people in Greeley.

Scotia is often called the first town of Greeley County. Although Lamartine, just south of Scotia, was established first, it disappeared from the landscape in the nineteenth century. Scotia, located on the north side of the Loup River, was established in 1874 and named county seat the same year, winning an election over Lamartine. In 1875 a small combination court house/school was built, but the town grew slowly, having only three buildings in 1877. In 1878 a general store was opened and the town was officially platted. The first grist mill was opened in the county in 1880 at a bend in the river just south of Scotia.

The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad built an Immigrant House in Scotia to promote settlement. The Union Pacific had built through the southern part of the county in 1882, but by-passed Scotia. Passengers and freight were ferried across the river until a bridge was built. In 1883 a spur (and the needed bridge) was built into Scotia, connecting it with the railroad.



Fig 4: Ben Hur Hall, Scotia, Nebraska, circa 1910.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Having secured a railroad, Scotia felt confident in their situation, and built a new court house. However, the citizens of Scotia did not count on the rise of Greeley Center, and they lost the county seat to Greeley in an 1890 election. The vacant courthouse was then used for the Scotia Normal and Business School for most of the 1890s. Also having its beginnings in the 1890s was the chalk mine, which operated for over fifty years, located two miles south of town.

The new century brought the usual array of city services to Scotia, such as the telephone system established in 1904. Businesses increased in number and by 1904 the town had an opera house and several specialty stores. A new school was built in 1920, indicative of the fact that the town had reached its largest population ever recorded--559 people. During the 1920s a cable car operated in the chalk hills, running from one peak to another. Like other towns in the area, Scotia declined in the remainder of the century. It was able to maintain its rail service, but the economic conditions hurt the town. In 1990 Scotia's population stood at 318.

The post office known as Halifax was established in 1875 near present-day **Spalding**. In addition to the land near Greeley, the ICCA held a large amount of land in the Cedar Valley and in 1881 changed the name of Halifax to Spalding in honor of Bishop Spalding of the ICCA. A church was built in 1882 and a new one nine years later.



Fig. 5: Former church building in Spalding, Nebraska, circa 1905.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

The Sisters of Mercy established Our Lady of Lourdes Academy in 1890, a public school was built in 1892, and the Franciscan Brothers opened an industrial school for boys one mile west of town in 1896 (this is probably what some sources refer to as "Spalding College", dates for which are given as 1908 to 1918).

The first years of the new century were a boom period for Spalding. Many new buildings were constructed, often utilizing brick from the local brick factory. The Dominican Sisters took over the Academy in 1900 and extended services to include boarding facilities. The Union Pacific Railroad began building in the Cedar Valley after a delay of twenty years, reaching Spalding in 1902. Until this date, people in Spalding had found it necessary to

haul their produce and livestock to either Greeley or Cedar Rapids. The town received electric service in 1911, in 1912 the academy erected a new school building, and in 1927, a convent. A new power house was constructed in 1919, just before the town reached its peak population. The 1920 census recorded 878 people in Spalding. During the 1920s the Franciscan monastery closed and the town's population began to drop. Nevertheless, the town continued to provide for its citizens. During the harsh winter of 1948-49, Spalding served as a hub for Operation Snowbound, a federal program that tried to help farmers and ranchers in the Great Plains whose contacts with the outside world had been cut off by the continuous snow and wind. In its own community, a hospital was completed in Spalding in 1944 and new one was built in 1952. A nursing home was opened in 1966, but in 1970 the hospital closed. By 1990 Spalding's population had dropped to 592, but it was enough to make it the largest town in the county.

Wolbach, located in the southeastern part of Greeley County, began in 1887 as a water stop on the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. The town was platted that year, with a depot and section house soon added. S.N. Wolbach built two of the first businesses and financed many others, hence the town name. Within a year the town had an assortment of businesses, including a lumberyard, hotel, store, and saloon. A school was built in 1894. In 1889 the Danish Lutheran Church was built in Wolbach, and the town became the focal point for the Scandinavian settlers in the area.

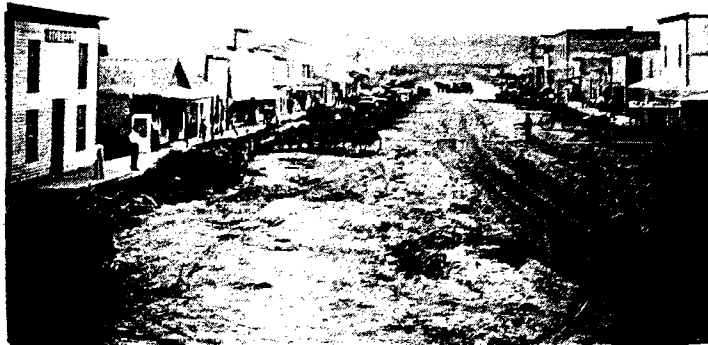


Fig. 5: Wolbach, Greeley County, circa 1902.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

As with the other towns in Greeley County, Wolbach experienced substantial growth in the early twentieth century. In 1902 the first bank was opened and the first class graduated from the high school. A new elementary school was constructed in 1905. A water system was installed in 1911, and both an electrical system and telephones in 1917. The Beatrice Creamery Company expanded into Greeley County in 1912 when it opened a cream station in Wolbach. The town recorded its largest population--589 people--in 1920, more than doubling its 1900 figure. There were many business improvements in Wolbach in the twenties, and the road to Scotia became a state highway. But disaster struck twice, once in

1925 when fire destroyed the south side of the business district, and again in 1926 when the north side was burned. The 1930s did not improve for Wolbach. All three of the town banks closed, although one eventually reopened. Money was provided by the PWA for a sewer system in 1935. Many businesses left the town during the period of the 1950s. Disaster struck again in 1964 when a tornado destroyed much of Wolbach's business district. In the early 1980s the Burlington abandoned the line through Wolbach and in 1983 the tracks were dismantled. The town's population in 1990 was 280, making it the smallest town in Greeley County.

Towns No Longer In Existence: (with approximate dates and locations).

Belfast: north central: 1887 - c. 1920s

Brayton: south central, on railroad; 1887 - c. 1920s

Dublin Fort: built in 1875 in the upper Cedar Valley for protection from Indians

Horace: west central on railroad; 1887 - c. 1920s

Jacksonville: central; c. 1878 - c. 1900

Rural Communities:

While the word "community" often evokes images only of towns and cities, rural areas can also be considered communities. Regions develop in rural areas with their own particular characteristics and often with an isolated church, store, or meeting hall as a focal point. The following are the rural communities that have been identified to date in Greeley County.

Boston Valley: was located east of Scotia and Fish Creek. It was settled by Irish who had come from Boston, Massachusetts.

Fish Creek: was settled by Germans who built the German Methodist Church there in 1879.

Leo Valley: was settled by Irish colonists from the ICCA.

Population Characteristics:

The decennial federal censuses of the population of the United States show Greeley County to be a typical plains county whose economy is based primarily on agriculture (see table). The population grew rapidly in the agriculturally favorable 1880s, and, while it did not decline in the dry 1890s as happened in so many other counties, its growth was very slow. Growth continued in the twentieth century with the peak reached in 1920. A decline has been recorded for every subsequent decennial census.

The 1880 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign born persons in Greeley County were Irish, accounting for over nine percent of the population. In 1890 the Irish were still the largest group with over eight percent, but were followed by the Germans, with just over three percent. By 1910 the numbers had dropped to 2.5 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively, but a third group had appeared--the Danes, with 1.4 percent. From that year on, the numbers of foreign born declined. Within the county, some of the ethnic groups were identified with specific geographic locations. Germans were especially

dominant along Fish Creek near Scotia. North and west of Greeley was a Swedish settlement and the land near Wolbach had a heavy Danish population, many of whom spilled over from the large Danish settlement in Howard County to the south. In the center and northeast part of Greeley County were the Irish.

Greeley County Population

1880	1,461	1940	6,845
1890	4,869	1950	5,575
1900	5,691	1960	4,595
1910	8,047	1970	4,000
1920	8,685	1980	3,462
1930	8,442	1990	3,006

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

The primary objective of the Greeley County Historic Buildings Survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant within the county. In addition to this, several other objectives were identified in the Research Design which utilize the data collected by the survey and validate the need for its performance. First among these additional objectives was the contribution of information to the contextual setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. The performance of the Greeley County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background with which future survey information can be evaluated.



Fig 6: Abandoned brick house, Greeley, Nebraska (GY02-033).

Secondly, it was the objective of the Greeley County Historic Buildings Survey to identify those properties within the county which are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional objectives of the survey included: the identification of specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture; the identification of specific property types; the identification of construction methods which may relate to or are unique to those existing in the NEHBS database, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

In addition to these conceptual objectives, the Greeley County Historic Buildings Survey was intended to fulfill several numerical objectives as stated in the Research Design. These quantitative objectives consisted of:

- A. The recording of an estimated 300 properties in Greeley County at the completion of the survey.
- B. The coverage of approximately 240,000 acres (375 square miles) in Greeley County. In addition, each street of the four extant Greeley County communities would be surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.
- C. Identification of at least 40 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Identification of at least one possible Historic District or Multiple Property nominations eligible for National Register listing.
- E. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those properties which are eligible (E) or potentially eligible (P) for listing in the National Register, and those properties which contribute (C) to the database of extant material resources in the county.

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Greeley County Historic Buildings Survey was successful in satisfying its preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of the four communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

The exceptionally large number of properties recorded during the survey far exceeded the preliminary estimates stated in the Research Design. A total of 846 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 273 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 216.3 square miles (138,440 acres) and identified 88 properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These numbers are testimony to the favorable levels of historic integrity retained by the Greeley County communities. Alterations were present in some cases, but the overall integrity of the historic built environment in the towns was generally impressive. The large volume of properties recorded can also be attributed to the comprehensive nature of the project.

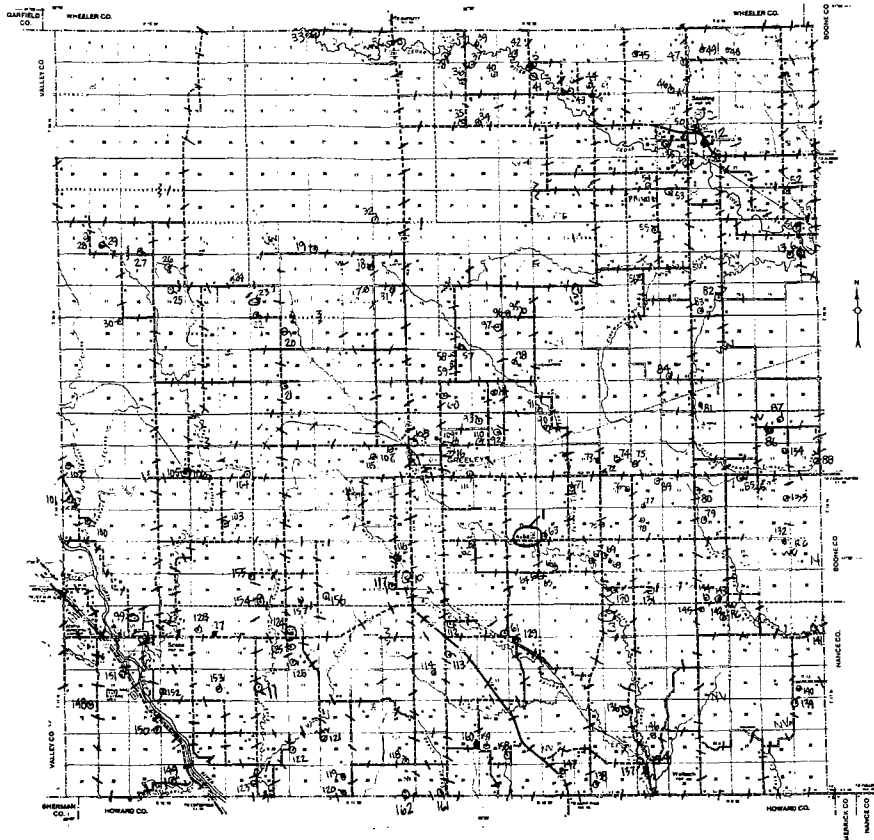


Fig. 7: Greeley County rural field map with marked roads showing coverage of survey.

The survey of Greeley County has produced a diverse collection of historic building resources. The diversity of these resources is expressed in the broad range of Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types represented in the database of the surveyed properties. The list of Historic Contexts recorded by the 1991-92 reconnaissance level survey is included on the following page. These contexts are defined by the NESHPO (Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). Completed Historic Context Reports in the NESHPO Cultural Resource Plan are indicated in bold type face.

Historic Context	# of Properties
02.00. Religion: Religious/Ceremonial	5
02.01.01. Religion: Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	6
02.03. Religion: Lutheran Church	1
02.03.04. Religion: Augustana Synod Lutheran Church in Nebraska	1
02.04.01. Religion: Presbyterian Church in Nebraska	1
02.06.07. Religion: United Methodist Church in Nebraska	1

04.02.	Government: Local	1
04.03.	Government: County	1
06.01.	Education: Schooling	3
06.01.01.	Education: Rural Education	7
06.01.04.	Education: High Schools and Secondary Education	1
07.06.03.04.	Diversion: Recreational Areas in the Loess Hills Region	1
07.07.01.	Diversion: Opera Houses Built in Nebraska	3
08.04.	Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, and Cash Grain Production	103
12.02.04.	Commerce: Retail Commerce in the Loess Hills Region	25
12.05.01.	Commerce: Grain Handling and Storage	2
13.03.02.	Transportation: County Roads	4
15.04.	Services: Professional	6
15.05.03.	Services: The Age of Main Street Banking, (1889-1920)	6
16.05.	Settlement: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	179

Historic Contexts and Preliminary Inventory of the Greeley County Survey

The following provides a brief description of historic contexts as related to buildings recorded during the Greeley County survey. The contexts are those identified by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (1989). Only contexts associated with buildings recorded during the survey are discussed ; particularly those judged eligible (DOE:E) or potentially eligible (DOE:P) for National Register listing. Summaries of historic contexts are followed by photographs of eligible and potentially eligible properties in Greeley County. Photograph captions include site numbers, approximate dates of construction, locations, and statements of significance. Also included are photographs of buildings already listed in the National Register.

Historic Context: Religion

Religion refers to cultural manifestations relative to an acknowledged deity and includes entities such as organizations and sacred places. In terms of historic buildings and structures, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

The 1991-92 Greeley County survey recorded nine (9) religious properties. In addition to these, six (6) buildings were previously recorded by the NESHPO. Of the fifteen (15) total properties, five (5) were judged eligible for listing in the National Register and are included in the following preliminary inventory. As part of the previous research conducted by the NESHPO, two church complexes in Greeley County were placed on the National Register: the Church of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary (O'Connor Church Complex, GY00-001) and St. Michael's Catholic Church Complex in Spalding (GY06-001). Information about religious buildings surveyed in Greeley County is outlined in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/COMMON NAME	DOE
GY00-023	C1895	PLEASANT HILL CEMETERY	C
GY00-099	C1875	MT. HOPE CEMETERY	C
GY07-045	C1880	WOLBACH CEMETERY	C
GY00-108	C1885	GREELEY SACRED HEART CEMETERY	C
*GY00-016		SWEDISH CEMETERY	C
GY05-019	C1890	ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	P
GY07-037	C1905	ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	P
*GY02-001	1904	SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH	E
*GY00-002		CALVARY CATHOLIC CEMETERY	C
*GY00-001	1904-05, 1929-30	O'CONNOR CHURCH COMPLEX	NRHP
*GY06-001	1909-14, 1926-27	ST. MICHAELS CATHOLIC CHURCH	NRHP
*GY07-014		SITE OF SCAND. LUTH. CHURCH	C
GY02-047	C1895	SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH	N
GY06-044	C1910	FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	E
GY00-124	C1905	SALEM UN. METH. CHURCH & CEM.	P

The large number of religious buildings worthy of National Register consideration reflects the cultural importance placed upon organized worship during the Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) and Development and Growth (1890-1920) periods in Greeley County. The Greeley County religious properties represent a variety of artistic, historical and cultural influences. Churches ranged from hall-type buildings such as St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Scotia (GY05-019) to more elaborate high style structures such as Sacred Heart Catholic Church in Greeley (GY02-001). These churches date from the late nineteenth-century to the 1920's and 1930's.

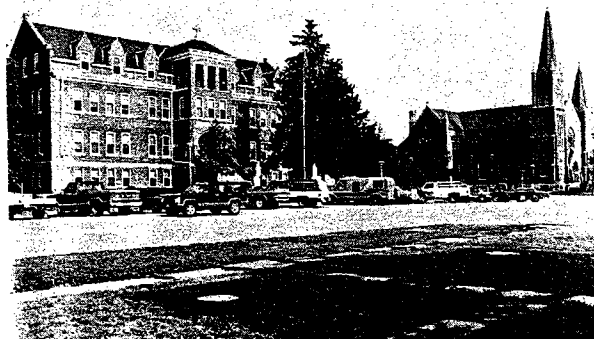
NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-001 O'Connor
DATE: 1904-05, 1929
NAME: O'Connor Church Complex

The O'Connor church complex was one of the early parishes established by the Irish Catholic Colonization Association of the United States. The complex includes a Romanesque Revival style church, rectory, parish hall, and cemetery. Listed on the National Register in 1984.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY06-001 Spalding
DATE: 1909-14, 1926
NAME: St. Michael's Catholic Church

The St. Michael's Church complex includes the Gothic Revival style church built in 1909-14, a two-and-one-half story brick academy built in 1912, and a three-story brick convent constructed in 1926-27. The church started as a mission project of the O'Connor Church and was designed by the same architect James H. Craddock. St. Michael's was listed on the National Register in 1983.



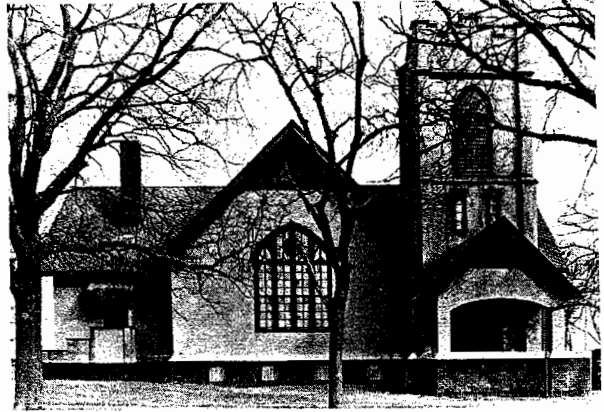
NEHBS NUMBER: GY02-001 Greeley
DATE: 1904
NAME: Sacred Heart Catholic Church

Exceptional church complex consisting of large brick Romanesque Revival style church, two-story brick rectory, and brick school. Potentially significant for its role in early twentieth-century religious worship and as one of many significant historic properties associated with the Catholic church in Greeley County. Designed by James H. Craddock, architect of the O'Connor and St. Michael's churches already listed on the National Register.



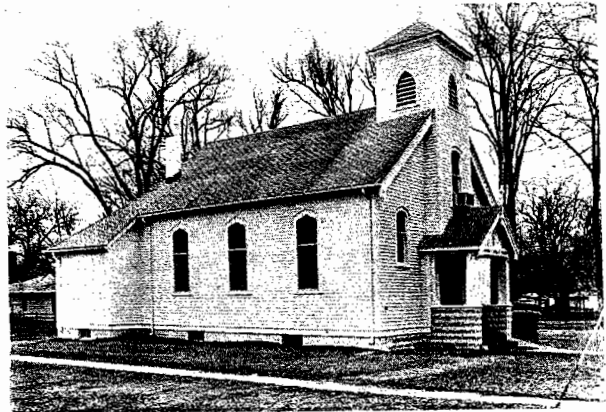
NEHBS NUMBER: GY06-044 Spalding
DATE: C1910
NAME: First Presbyterian Church

Well-preserved stucco church with corner entry-tower and eclectic stylistic details. Considered potentially significant as a focal point of religious worship in Spalding and as an example of churches built during the religious revival and evangelical movement period (1890-1920) by the Presbyterian Church in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY05-019 Scotia
DATE: C1890
NAME: St. Patrick's Catholic Church

Late nineteenth-century frame church constructed during the period of development and growth in Scotia. Potentially significant for its role in Greeley County religious worship and as an example of hall-type church buildings.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY07-037 Wolbach
DATE: C1905
NAME: St. Joseph's Catholic Church

Well-preserved frame church included for its role in the early twentieth-century religious development of Wolbach.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-124 Rural
DATE: C1905
NAME: Salem United Methodist Church & Cem.

Exceptionally well-preserved frame church with corner bell-tower entry. Significant for association with early twentieth-century religion in rural Greeley County.



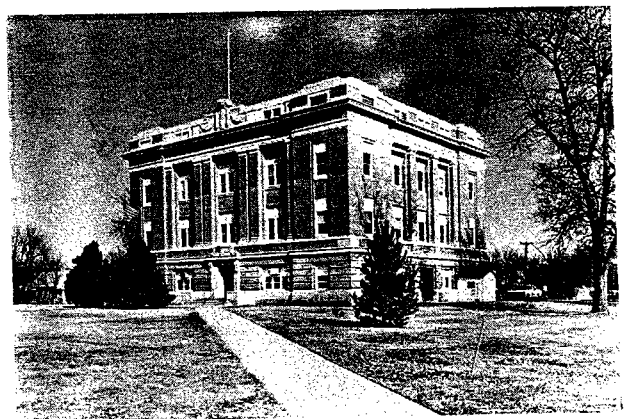
Historic Context: Government

Government refers to both established government and competition between interest groups for leadership at the local, state or national levels. Associated buildings include post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations.

Typically, not many of these buildings are surveyed because a small community, for example has only one post office or town hall. The Greeley County survey recorded one (1) building related to government: the Spalding City Auditorium (GY06-033). The auditorium was judged potentially eligible for listing and is illustrated in the inventory below. The Greeley County Courthouse was recently listed on the National Register with fifty-five other Nebraska county courthouses.

NEHBS NUMBER: GY02-002 Greeley
DATE: 1913
NAME: Greeley County Courthouse

One of 56 courthouse buildings listed in the National Register as part of a multiple property nomination of Nebraska courthouses.



NEHBS NEHBS: GY06-033 Spalding
 DATE: C1927
 NAME: City Hall/Auditorium

Two-story brick city hall/auditorium with Modern Movement design influences. Potentially significant for association with twentieth-century local government in Greeley County.



Historic Context: Education

Education refers to any act or process which imparts the acquisition of knowledge. Buildings associated with this theme include schools, libraries, and museums. In Greeley County, eleven (11) Education buildings were surveyed, including elementary, high school and former rural schools. Six (6) of these are included in the inventory as eligible for National Register listing. Information on the Education buildings surveyed in Greeley County is included in the following table.

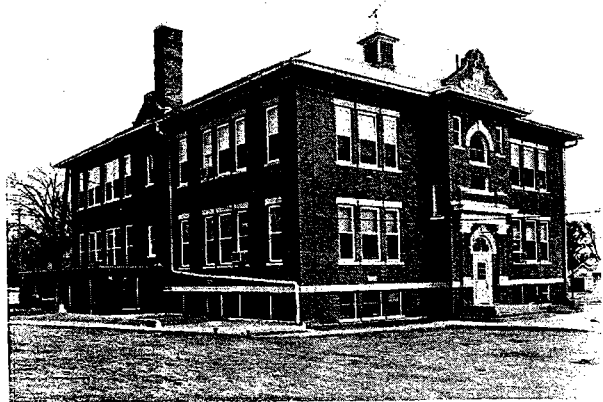
NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	DOE
GY06-043	C1907	SPALDING SCHOOL	P
GY07-043	C1915	DIST #43 SCHOOL	P
GY00-135	1896, C1908	FRANCISCAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL	C
GY00-032	C1910	ABANDONED SCHOOL	C
GY00-058	C1910	ABANDONED STAR SCHOOL	C
GY00-105	1926	DISTRICT #28 SCHOOL	P
GY00-142	C1910	ABANDONED STAR SCHOOL	P
GY00-159	C1900	ABANDONED SUMMIT SCHOOL	P
GY00-073	C1890	ABANDONED DUGAN SCHOOL	P
GY00-116	C1905	ABANDONED BOSTON VALLEY SCHOOL	C
GY05-024	1928	SCOTIA HIGH SCHOOL	P

The school buildings in Greeley County fall into two types: one-room frame hall buildings, and larger-scale masonry buildings. Greeley County's one-room hall-type schools are generally found in rural areas and appear to have been built between 1880 and 1905. Examples of hall-type schools illustrated in the following inventory include the former Dugan School (GY00-073), Star School (GY00-142), and Summit School (GY00-159).

The second type of school is the "modern" school -- a larger brick building generally found in towns. Built between 1905 and 1928, these schools are two stories in height with raised basements and are located on an entire city block. Examples illustrated below include Scotia High School (GY05-024) and Spalding School (GY06-043).

NEHBS NUMBER: GY06-043 Spalding
DATE: C1907
NAME: Spalding School

Two-story masonry school building considered eligible for the National Register based on its association with public education during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Nebraska. noteworthy example of the "Modern" type school constructed throughout larger Loess Hills communities between 1905 and 1929.



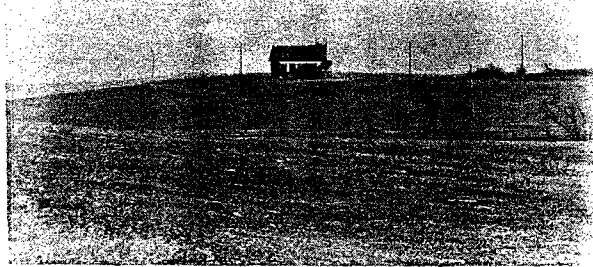
NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-105 Rural
DATE: 1926
NAME: District #28 School

Despite compromises in historic integrity, this one-story stucco and brick school is significant for association with rural public education in Greeley County. A rare example of a rural "modern" type school, this building is threatened by neglect and deterioration.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-142 Rural
DATE: C1910
NAME: Abandoned Star School

Despite difficulties in reaching the site of the former Star school, this property was judged significant for association with rural education during the period of development and growth in Greeley County history. The abandoned school is also important as an example of hall-type schools constructed in Nebraska during the turn-of-the-century.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-159 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Abandoned Summit School

Despite signs of deterioration, this frame school is an important contributor to the study of hall-type schools built in rural Greeley County during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920).



NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-073 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned Dugan School

Important historic resource in the study of hall-type school buildings in the Loess Hills region of Nebraska. Also significant for possible association with public education founded by Irish-American immigrants in Greeley County.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY05-024 **Scotia**
DATE: 1928
NAME: Scotia High School

Despite encroachment of non-contributing buildings, the Scotia High School was considered potentially significant for association with public education during the post-settlement period of Spurious Economic Growth (1920-1929) in Greeley County.



Historic Context: Diversion

Diversion generally refers to any activity which relaxes and amuses; such as recreation, entertainment, sport and travel. A broad range of buildings fall under this context including cultural centers, movie theaters, taverns and fairgrounds.

The 1991-92 Greeley County survey recorded one (1) Diversion properties. In addition, three other diversion properties were previously surveyed by the NESHPO as part of a statewide study on opera houses built in Nebraska. Combined with those previously surveyed by the NESHPO, two buildings are included in the inventory as eligible for National Register listing.

Limited numbers of properties associated with Diversion are found during historic buildings surveys. This may be caused by a lack of population as well as historic changes in recreational activity. Popular forms of entertainment changed rapidly and buildings were often adapted to other uses. In addition, entertainment activities often occurred on the second floor of "Main Street" commercial buildings thereby eliminating the need for a separate building for recreation purposes only.

NEHBS NUMBER: GY07-032 **Wolbach**
DATE: C1900
NAME: Wolbach Park

Included in the inventory as a potentially significant landscape design. This city park has successfully incorporated the recreational needs of Wolbach into an informal composition of natural and manmade features--ponds, tree groves, foot bridges and walking paths.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY05-003 Scotia
DATE: C1900
NAME: Daudt Opera House

Previously surveyed by the NESHPO; this two-story brick building is an example of mixed-use commercial property types. It is significant as a largely unaltered example of a comparatively rare building type and for its contribution to the study of opera houses in Nebraska.



Historic Context: Agriculture

The theme of agriculture is obviously of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agricultural state, Nebraska's economic well-being is largely dependent upon crop and livestock production. Greeley County's settlement was greatly influenced by the agricultural success of the early homesteaders. The importance of agriculture to the county is indicated by the 103 properties surveyed that relate to this theme. The 103 properties, generally farmsteads, contained 614 contributing buildings and structures such as: stock barns, granaries, cribs, machine sheds and farmhouses. Two of these properties were previously surveyed by the NESHPO (GY00-003, GY00-004). Although 103 agricultural properties were worthy of inclusion in the survey, only twenty-one (21) were judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register.

The farmsteads included in the survey are important resources associated with the history and settlement of Nebraska. The majority of Greeley County's farms dated from 1880 to 1930. The continued existence of the surveyed farmsteads is uncertain -- over two-thirds (69%) were completely abandoned or contained abandoned buildings. Also, historic research revealed that a large number of farmsteads which appeared on early county atlases are gone--primarily because of crop land expansion and, more recently, the introduction of center-pivot irrigation.

Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, and Cash Grain Production (H.C.: 08.04) identified by the NESHPO as the predominant type of agriculture practised in Greeley County (see Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989).

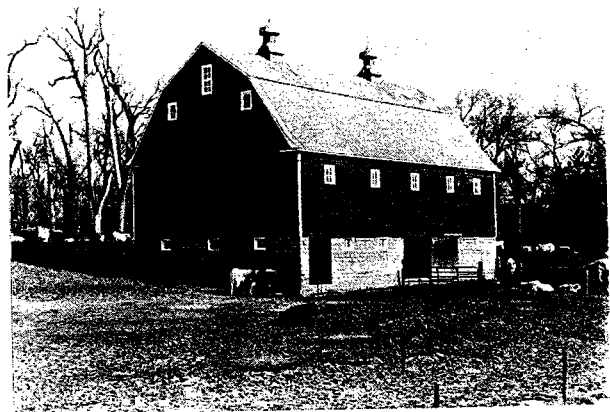
NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-029 Rural
DATE: C1905
NAME: Abandoned Ranch

Despite abandonment, this turn-of-the-century property was considered potentially significant for its collection of farm buildings linked to the period of expansion and prosperity in Greeley County farming history.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-043 Rural
DATE: C1920
NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Ranch

Significance determined exclusively by the large frame banked barn with gambrel roof and cement block foundation. Important to the study of early twentieth-century barns in Nebraska--a rapidly disappearing resource.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-060 Rural
DATE: C1915
NAME: Ranch

Well-preserved collection of eight contributing buildings and structures including a Craftsman style frame house and frame barn. Significant for association with the early twentieth-century (1900-1919) period in Loess Hills farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-061 Rural
DATE: C1910
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Despite abandonment, this turn-of-the-century property was considered potentially significant for its collection of farm buildings linked to the beginning of economic prosperity and scientific development in Greeley County farming history.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-064 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Farm

Obscured from reconnaissance photography but potentially noteworthy for possible association with Irish-American immigrants and late nineteenth-century farming in the Loess Hills region.

NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-067 Rural
DATE: C1895
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Obscured from reconnaissance photography but potentially noteworthy for possible association with Irish-American immigrants and late nineteenth-century farming in the Loess Hills region.

NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-080 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Circa 1900 farmstead with a large frame house and ten contributing outbuildings. Considered important in the historical study of the Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, and Cash Grain Production region.



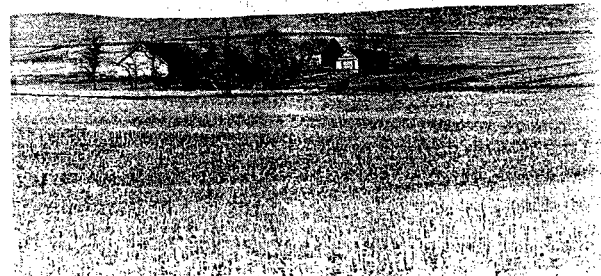
NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-084 Rural
DATE: C1905
NAME: Farm w/Abandoned House

Early twentieth-century farm with twelve contributing buildings judged important to the study of Cash Grain and Livestock Production in Greeley County. Also significant for possible association with ethnic cultures.



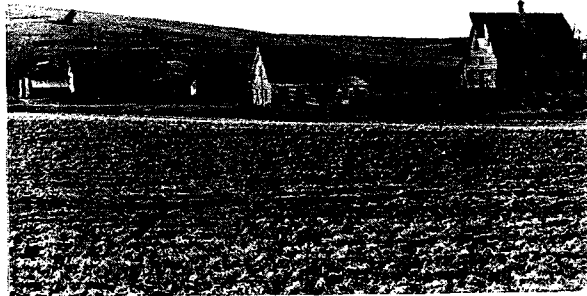
NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-087 Rural
DATE: C1885, C1915
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Late nineteenth-century farm with vernacular frame house included for possible association with ethnic cultures and as an example of farm types founded during the era of agricultural land expansion in Loess Hills farming (1855-1900).



NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-097 Rural
DATE: C1880, C1900
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Founded during the period of agricultural land expansion (1855-1900), this property also shows the expansion of farms that occurred during the era of economic prosperity and scientific development (1900-1919) in Loess Hills farming.



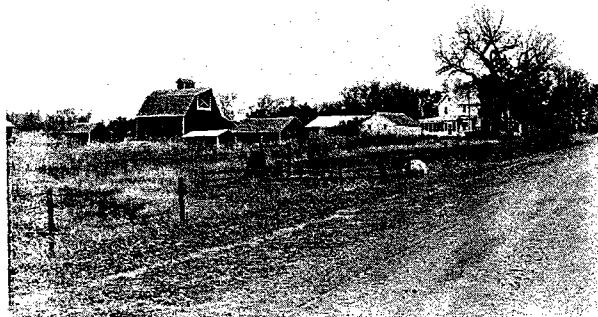
NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-098 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Despite abandonment and deterioration, this farm is primarily important for the large frame farmhouse linked with late nineteenth-century settlement in rural Greeley County.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-101 Rural
DATE: C1915
NAME: Farm

Large-scale farm with eight contributing outbuildings and a large two-story frame house. Potentially important in the study of farms established during the period of scientific development and economic prosperity in Loess Hills farming.



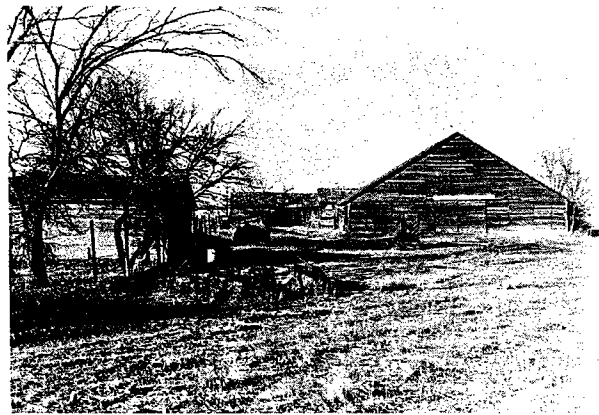
NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-104 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Despite non-contributing aspects, this farmstead was considered significant for the collection of thirteen farm buildings associated with late nineteenth-century farming in Greeley County.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-120 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Despite abandonment, this turn-of-the-century property was considered potentially significant for its collection of farm buildings linked to the beginning of economic prosperity and scientific development in Greeley County farming history.



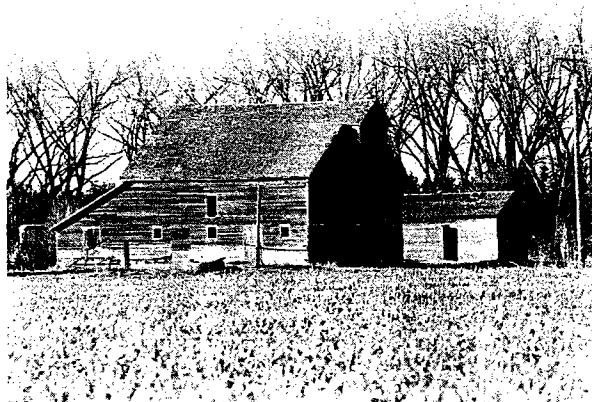
NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-122 Rural
DATE: C1905
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Excellent example of early twentieth-century Loess Hills cash grain and livestock production farmstead. Contains nine contributing buildings including a large barn, granary and frame house.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-123 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Large frame barn with gable roof considered potentially significant to the study of Greeley County barn types.



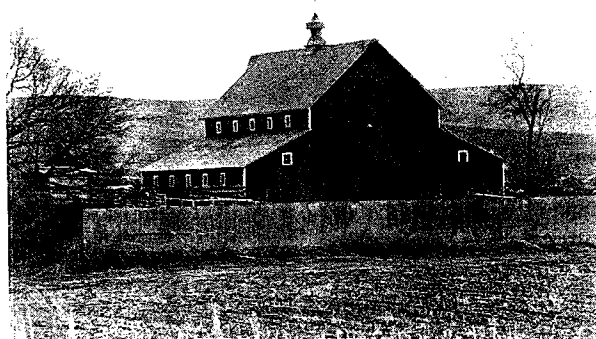
NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-130 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned Farm

Primarily important as a potential research property based on the circa 1890 brick and frame banked house.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-131 Rural
DATE: C1915
NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Significance determined exclusively by the large frame barn. Important to the study of early twentieth-century barns in Nebraska—a rapidly disappearing resource.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-152 Rural
DATE: C1920
NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Large frame barn with gable roof and side granary wings. Considered potentially eligible as a contributor to the study of Greeley County barn types.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY00-154 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Farm

Founded during the period of agricultural land expansion, this property also shows the expansion of farms that occurred during the era of economic prosperity and scientific development in Loess Hills farming.



Historic Context: Commerce

The context of Commerce refers to the buying and selling of commodities, such as wholesale, retail, trade and barter, business organization, and mercantile business. A broad range of buildings are associated with this theme including general stores, hotels, shops, and department stores.

The 1991-92 Greeley County survey found twenty-four (24) Commerce properties. In addition, three (3) commercial properties were previously recorded by the NESHPO. Of the twenty-seven (27) total properties: twelve (12) were judged eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. These buildings include grain companies, downtown stores, and commercial garages. As part of the previous research conducted by the NESHPO, the Ed Wright Building (Scotia Chalk Building) was listed on the National Register.

A large number of Main Street commercial buildings were surveyed in Greeley County. The buildings were of two main types: frame false-front buildings and brick buildings or

business blocks. False-front type commercial buildings in Nebraska are generally found in smaller towns and consist of one-story rectangular-shaped buildings with gable roofs hidden behind a large facade. The false-front therefore hid the relatively small scale of the building. In Greeley County, false-front stores generally date from 1880 to 1900. Examples are found in Greeley (GY02-053, GY02-054), and Spalding (GY06-034, GY06-035).

The second type--the masonry commercial building or block--were found in all towns of the county. Typically built between 1900 and 1930, these buildings are one or two-story structures constructed of brick, cement block or clay tile. Commercial block buildings often included mixed-use functions; first floor stores with second floor lodge halls, opera houses, offices or hotels. Examples of this type illustrated below include GY02-035, and GY06-031.

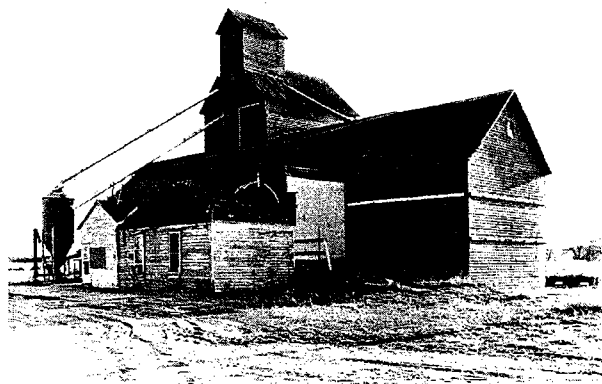
NEHBS NUMBER: GY05-001 Scotia
DATE: 1887
NAME: Ed Wright Commercial Building

The Scotia Chalk Building was built in 1887 for use as a general store by Ed Wright and is the only chalk rock commercial building known in the state. The chalk rock used in the building was quarried from the chalk hills south of Scotia. The double-wide building was listed on the National Register in 1979. Since then, the building pictured on the left has been demolished.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY02-048 Greeley
DATE: C1900
NAME: H.J. Rooney & Sons Elevator

Circa 1900 grain elevator and office located adjacent the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. Important for its association with Cooperative buildings constructed during the late nineteenth-century and for possible association with Irish-American culture.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY02-052 Greeley
DATE: C1900
NAME: Winchell General Store

Triple-wide frame commercial building with pressed-metal cornice, original storefront, and pressed-tin siding. Potentially significant for association with commerce during the periods of Settlement and Expansion, and Development and Growth in Greeley County.



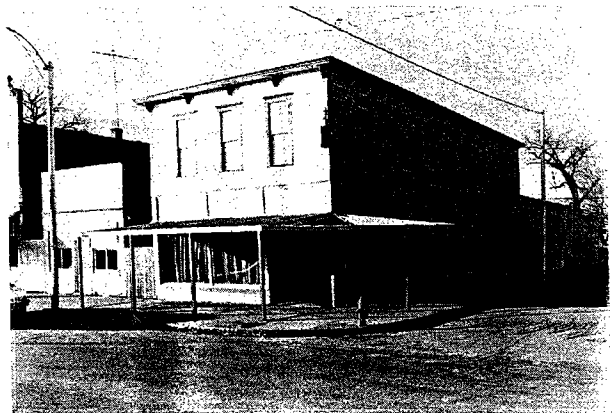
NEHBS NUMBER: GY02-035 Greeley
DATE: C1915
NAME: Commercial Building

One-story brick building considered significant as a well-preserved example of small commercial buildings built in Loess Hills communities during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) often following fires that destroyed initial frame buildings.



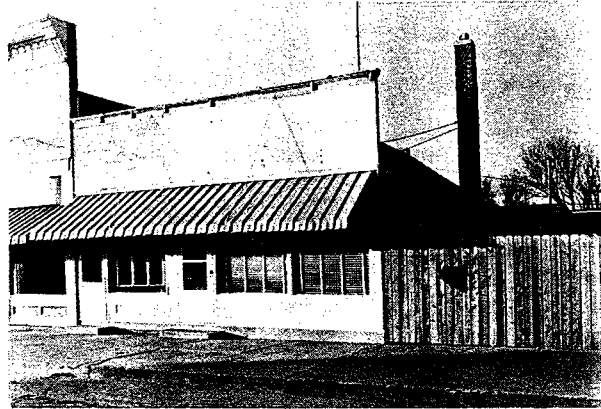
NEHBS NUMBER: GY02-051 Greeley
DATE: C1890
NAME: Commercial Building

Purportedly built as a tavern/hotel, this two-story building played a significant role in the commercial history of Greeley and contributes to the study of Nebraska hotels.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY02-053 Greeley
DATE: C1890
NAME: Commercial Building

One-story frame building important as a well-preserved example of the false front type and significant for its role in the commercial development of Greeley during the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century.



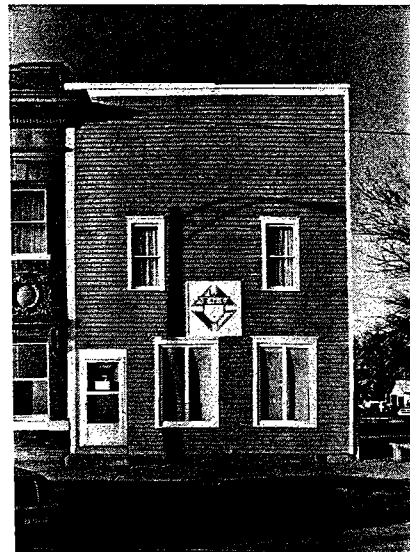
NEHBS NUMBER: GY02-054 Greeley
DATE: C1890
NAME: Commercial Building

Despite the application of asbestos siding, this one-story frame commercial building is a good example of the false-front building type commonly constructed during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY02-056 Greeley
DATE: C1895
NAME: Commercial Building/Association Hall

Despite alteration, this two-story frame commercial building is significant for its association with late nineteenth and early twentieth-century retail and for its contribution to the historic character of Greeley's central business district.



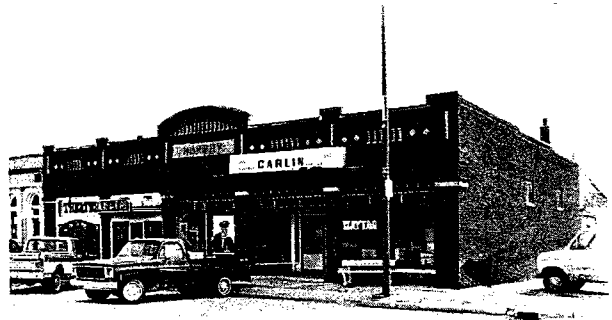
NEHBS NUMBER: GY06-030 Spalding
DATE: C1915
NAME: Commercial Garage

One-story, cement block commercial garage with stepped parapet. Significant contributor to retail commerce and transportation during the Development and Growth period in Greeley County.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY06-031 Spalding
DATE: C1910
NAME: Murphy Commercial Building

Impressive brick commercial building with decorative parapet cornice, original transom windows, and massive brick columns. The Murphy building is significant for its association with the early twentieth-century commercial development of Spalding.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY06-035 Spalding
DATE: C1890
NAME: Commercial Building

One-story frame building important as an example of the false front type. Significant for its role in the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century commercial development of Greeley County.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY07-031 Wolbach
DATE: C1928
NAME: Filling Station

One-story stucco filling station with two stall porte-cochere. Included as an example of the full service gas station type associated with automobile related commerce.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY07-033 Wolbach
DATE: C1928
NAME: Former Filling Station

One-story brick filling station with single stall porte-cochere. Potentially significant in the study of automobile related commerce in Greeley County.



Historic Context: Services

The historic context of Services refers to community support services provided or controlled by government and commonly viewed as necessities. This includes utilities such as gas, electricity, and water; waste disposal, fire fighting and disaster relief. Private professional services are also included in this context such as architecture, banking, medical and insurance industries.

The Greeley County survey found twelve (12) Service properties. Nine (9) of these were judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register. The buildings include banks, old water towers and professional offices.

Particularly important among these buildings were the six surveyed banks. Often located on prominent corner lots, banks were usually key buildings in business districts. Small town banks are usually one-story with brick, stone or terra-cotta details. Examples

of these types were found in Greeley (GY02-055), Scotia (GY05-011, GY05-013), Spalding (GY06-032), and Wolbach (GY07-030).

NEHBS NUMBER: GY02-055 Greeley
DATE: C1910
NAME: Former Bank

Built during the "Age of Main Street Banking" in Nebraska (1889-1920), this exceptional two-story brick building is designed in the Neo-Classical Revival style and is significant for association with the early twentieth-century economic development of Greeley County.



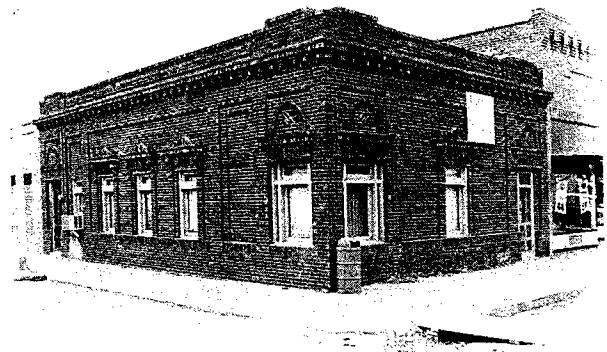
NEHBS NUMBER: GY05-011 Scotia
DATE: C1905
NAME: Former Bank

One-story brick bank associated with the early twentieth-century banking industry in Greeley County.



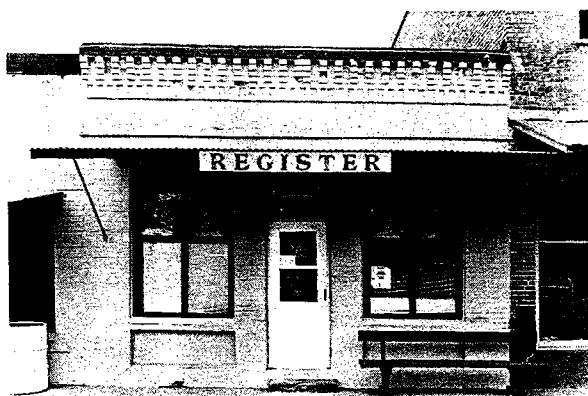
NEHBS NUMBER: GY05-013 Scotia
DATE: C1920
NAME: Former Bank

Built during the "Age of Main Street Banking" in Nebraska (1889-1920), this one-story brick building exemplifies the characteristics of this type through its corner location, corbeled brickwork, and formalistic design.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY05-014 **Scotia**
DATE: C1895
NAME: Professional Building

One-story brick building considered a significant example of professional service buildings constructed during the Development and Growth period in Greeley County (1890-1920).



NEHBS NUMBER: GY06-032 **Spalding**
DATE: C1910
NAME: Former Bank

One-story brick bank potentially significant for contributions to early twentieth-century financial services in Spalding and as an example of Neo-Classical Revival style architecture.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY06-036 **Spalding**
DATE: C1925
NAME: Professional Building

One-story brick building significant as a largely unaltered example of small-scale professional structures built in Loess Hills communities during the pre-Depression period (1920-1929).



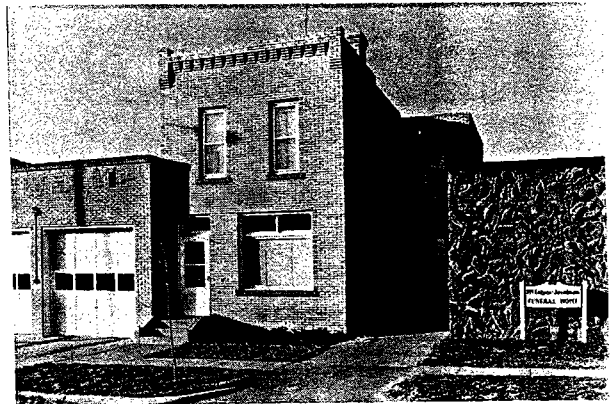
NEHBS NUMBER: GY06-037 **Spalding**
DATE: C1910
NAME: Professional Building

Two-story cement block building considered a well-preserved example of private professional service buildings constructed during the development and growth period in Greeley County. Contributes to the historic character of Spalding's central business district.



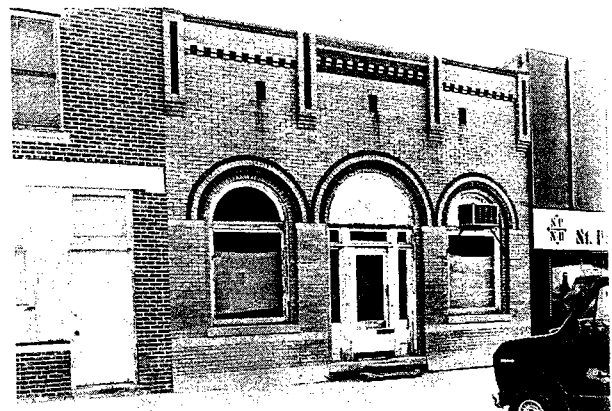
NEHBS NUMBER: GY07-029 **Wolbach**
DATE: C1895
NAME: Professional Building

Two-story brick building with rear wing. While the historic function of this building is unknown, it exhibits qualities potentially significant to the study of services and commerce in Greeley County.



NEHBS NUMBER: GY07-030 **Wolbach**
DATE: C1890
NAME: Former Bank

This one-story brick bank with semi-circular window and door openings is significant for its role in the economic development of southeast Greeley County during the period of Main Street banking (1889-1920).



Historic Context: Settlement

Settlement is a broad theme that refers to land division, acquisition, occupation, and ownership including settlement patterns created by political, religious, or commercial organizations. Historic buildings related to this theme can include planned communities, ethnic or religious enclaves, subdivisions, residential areas in towns and cities, apartments, farmhouses, parsonages, and most commonly, the individual dwelling. Houses represent the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance-level surveys. The Greeley County survey was no exception: 267 houses were recorded, or 38% of all buildings surveyed.

Although houses are such a common aspect of our surroundings, describing and comparing them can be complicated; variations result from period of construction, building material, and possible ethnic heritage of builders. The following categories provided the basis for evaluating houses for the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey.

1. **High Style/Popular Architectural Styles.** Houses significant under this category include good examples of popular architectural styles, for example, Queen Anne and Bungalow styles. To be included in the reconnaissance-level survey under this category, houses exhibited characteristic elements of the style, and retained historic integrity. For general descriptions of the styles, please refer to p. Appendix 1.
2. **Folk/Vernacular.** This category refers to houses that are significant for construction of local or regional materials such as stone, log, baled hay, and sod. Vernacular also refers to houses that are difficult to label as a specific architectural style, but retain integrity and therefore contribute to the study of Nebraska houses.
3. **Potential Ethnic Associations.** Houses that may be significant for association with various ethnic and immigrant groups that established homes, urban, and rural communities in Nebraska in the nineteenth and twentieth-centuries.
4. **Contributes to district.** Individual houses whether in a rural or urban setting may be important as part of a larger group of houses or for association with an ethnic community, as a planned or designed community, or as a distinctive area or subdivision in a city or town.

The following inventory illustrates those houses determined eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register at the reconnaissance-level for one or more of the categories discussed above. The eligible houses exhibit an exceptional level of historic integrity. The inventory provides site numbers (NEHBS), location, and approximate dates of construction.

VERNACULAR HOUSES: C1880-C1900



GY00-039
House: Vernacular

Rural
C1890



GY00-062
House: Vernacular

Rural
C1890



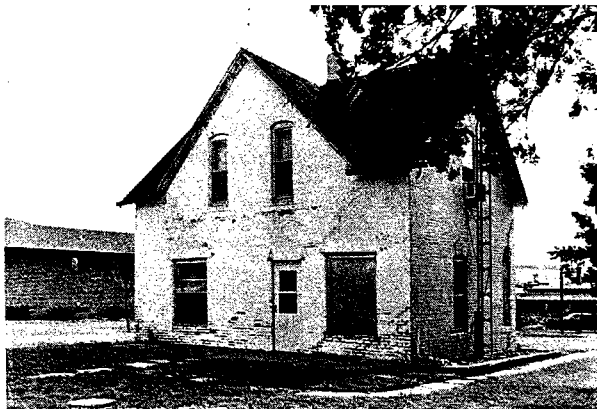
GY02-041
House: Vernacular

Greeley
C1890



GY02-042
House: Vernacular

Greeley
C1895



GY06-027
House: Vernacular

Spalding
C1900



GY06-048
House: Vernacular

Spalding
C1900

MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY STYLES: French Second Empire Style



GY02-033 Greeley
Tracy House: French Second Empire Style C1889

VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Queen Anne Style, C1890-1910



GY02-060 Greeley
House: Queen Anne C1900



GY05-022 Scotia
House: Queen Anne C1900



GY05-028 Scotia
House: Queen Anne C1905



GY07-027 Wolbach
House: Queen Anne C1900

VICTORIAN ROMANICISM: Queen Anne-Free Classic Subtype C1900-1915



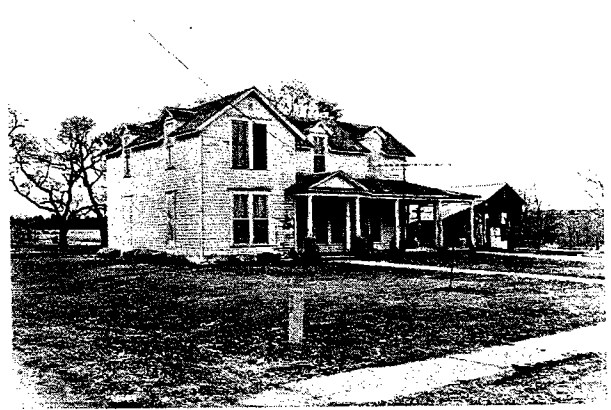
GY00-157 Rural
House: Free Classic Queen Anne C1910



GY02-049 Greeley
House: Free Classic Queen Anne C1900



GY02-062 Greeley
House: Free Classic Queen Anne C1910



GY05-021 Scotia
House: Free Classic Queen Anne C1900



GY05-027 Scotia
House: Free Classic Queen Anne C1900

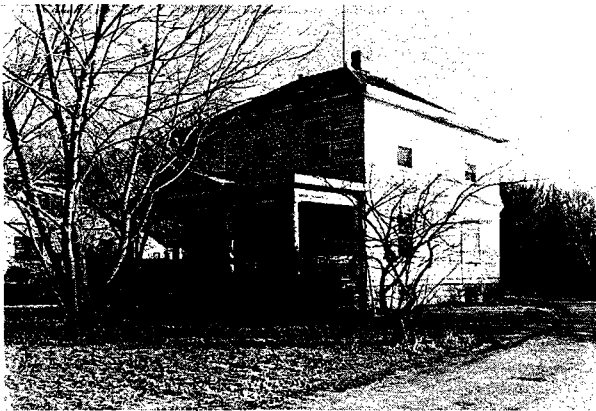


GY05-029 Scotia
House: Free Classic Queen Anne C1905

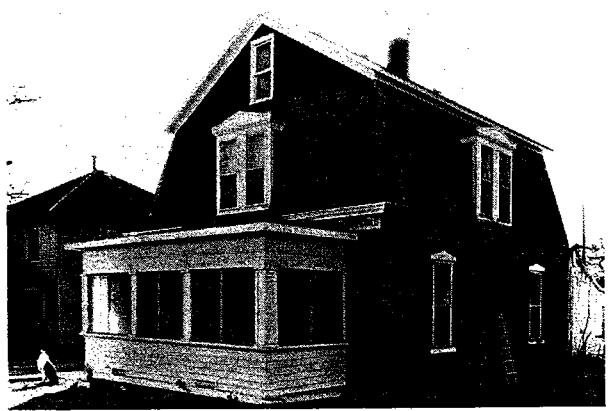


GY06-045 Spalding
McManaman House: Free Classic Queen Anne C1905

NEO-CLASSICISM: Neo-Classical Revival Style, C1890-C1915



GY02-045 Greeley
House: Neo-Classical Revival C1900

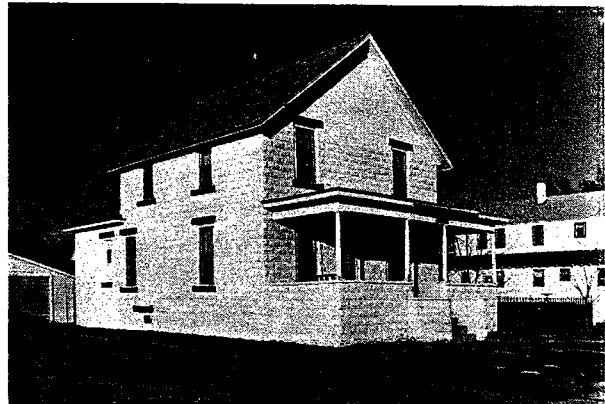


GY02-039 Greeley
House: C1890

POPULAR HOUSES: American Four-Square Types, C1910-C1920



GY00-052 Rural
House: American Four-Square C1920



GY02-050 Greeley
House: American Four-Square C1910



GY05-033
House: American Four-Square

Scotia
C1910



GY06-046
House: American Four-square

Spalding
C1910

POST-VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Period Houses, C1920-C1930



GY02-037
Carrigan House: Period Houses

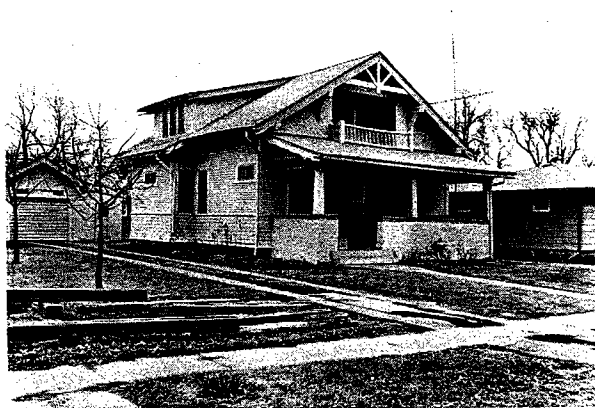
Greeley
C1925

POST-VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Craftsman Houses, C1915-C1930



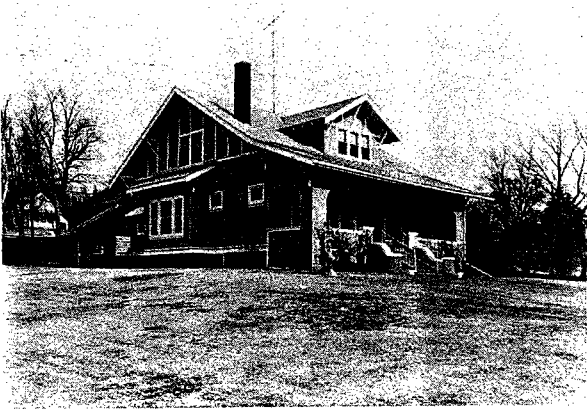
GY02-030
House: Craftsman Style

Greeley
C1920



GY05-016

Scotia
C1915



GY06-026
House: Craftsman Style

Spalding
c1915



GY07-025
House: Craftsman Style

Wolbach
c1920

Greeley County House Type Summary

During fieldwork for historic buildings surveys it becomes apparent that many houses are not great examples of specific architectural styles. Since the goal of NEHBS is to document all houses with historic integrity, the NESHPO has developed a recording system, the method and rationale are described as follows.

Whether high style, folk/vernacular, or popular, houses can be analyzed for their shapes and frequency of occurrence in a given area. In the case of vernacular houses documenting the form can be especially important since there may not be other convenient ways to describe them. Many historians have developed methods to describe ordinary houses; while the methods vary considerably, most resort to descriptions of the overall shape (form or mass) of the house. The descriptions usually focus on the size, shape, and roof types.

The Nebraska Historic Preservation Office uses stylistic terms where possible, and also a system to describe and categorize houses based on five elements. The method visually records form (e.g., rectangular, square); width; number of stories; roof type (e.g., gable, hip); and orientation to the street. These elements are computerized to determine dominant types in survey areas. A brief description of the most numerous combinations and their characteristics identified in Greeley County begins on the following page.



GY02-041

Greeley



GY02-042

Greeley



GY06-045

Spalding



GY05-016

Scotia

Family #1

This family is characterized by a rectangular shape, gable roof house with the narrow end facing the street. These types, with variations, made up over one-fourth (28.1%), of all Greeley County house types.



GY07-025

Wolbach



GY06-027

Spalding



GY06-026

Spalding



GY02-030

Greeley

Family #2

This family, composed of sixteen various types, represents 23.6% of all Greeley County house types. This type is virtually identical to Family #1 with the exception of the orientation toward the street. In this case, the long dimension of the house is parallel to the street.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

By nature, reconnaissance level surveys often generate more questions than answers and can be viewed only as the beginning of further research. Throughout the Greeley County survey, observations were made about buildings or themes that warranted further study. Recommendations include National Register nominations as identified in the Inventory (see p. 20-53), suggested historic context development, and theme studies.

Potential Historic Contexts



GY00-043: Frame and cement block banked barn, rural Greeley County.

Based on the large number of resources identified and basic research undertaken for the Greeley County survey, further research regarding the county's agricultural development should be conducted. The Agriculture historic context report for Greeley County is Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, and Cash Grain Production farming. To date, this report has not been developed. Therefore, it is our recommendation that the Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, and Cash Grain Production Historic Context Report be written. In surveys of other Nebraska counties, the agriculture context reports were used as a basis for determining the eligibility of rural properties for reconnaissance level survey. Without the benefit of this report, the survey team relied upon the potential significance of farm related buildings with regard to the settlement timeframe of the county.

Two Settlement related contexts also appear significant with regard to the surveyed properties in Greeley County: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement (H.C.: 16.05.) and Land Ownership: The Homestead Act of 1862 (H.C.: 16.01.). Properties of historic

significance with respect to these topics are found in the Agriculture Inventory (p. 29-36) and the Settlement Inventory (p. 45-51).

Ethnic Groups

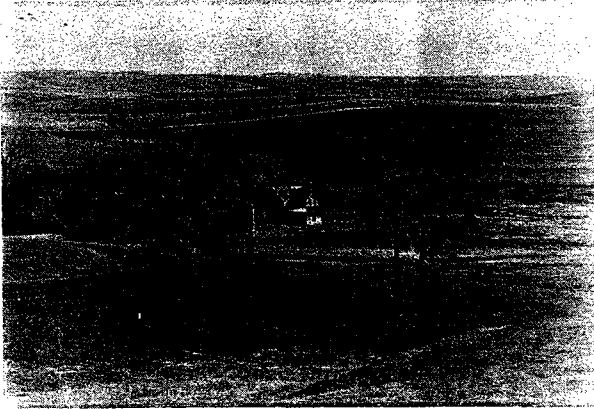
The development of historic contexts for Greeley County ethnic groups is also recommended. Only one numerically significant immigrant group settled in the county--Irish Americans. The largest number of foreign born persons in Greeley County were from Ireland. Irish settlement was widespread throughout the county but heavier concentrations existed in central and northeast Greeley County.

Based on research previously undertaken by the NESHPO regarding Irish settlement in Nebraska, survey of Irish buildings in these areas was particularly important. Attempts to record these properties were undertaken using preliminary research showing areas of Irish settlement. Buildings in these areas dating to the late nineteenth-century were surveyed and assigned the NESHPO context number for Irish-American settlement in Nebraska (18.02.02). A search of surveyed properties with possible Irish association has produced an inventory of thirty (30) buildings and sites. Among these thirty, eleven (11) were judged eligible or potentially eligible for National Register listing. In addition, two properties already listed on the National Register relate to Irish-American settlement: O'Connor Church Complex, and St. Michael's Catholic Church in Spalding. A complete inventory of the 30 properties with National Register evaluation is included below. Potentially eligible properties are noted as DOE: P with eligible buildings marked DOE: E.

Inventory of Potential Irish-American Properties in Greeley County

NEHBS NUMBER	DOE	NEHBS NUMBER	DOE	NEHBS NUMBER	DOE
GY00-001	NRHP	GY00-071	C	GY02-033	P
GY00-002	C	GY00-073	P	GY02-039	P
GY00-020	C	GY00-075	C	GY02-041	P
GY00-063	C	GY00-076	C	GY02-042	P
GY00-064	P	GY00-077	C	GY02-046	C
GY00-066	C	GY00-078	C	GY02-048	E
GY00-067	P	GY00-111	C	GY02-052	E
GY00-068	C	GY00-116	C	GY06-001	NRHP
GY00-069	C	GY00-129	C	GY06-031	P
GY00-070	C	GY00-132	C	GY06-045	P

Conclusion



It is our belief that people, and the places they live, are the raw materials of history. The built environment, and its development through time, are proper subjects for research for it is through the study of the past that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The need for preserving historic properties was expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress on the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.

"In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced Nation in the world. During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone... In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades. This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect. In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late. America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1992, America has passed the halfway point in the forty-year period of expansion delineated in this speech. Have we achieved the balance of preserving our past while progressing toward the future? In some cases we have, but in many others we have not. This does not say that all older buildings are worthy of preservation. The neglect or destruction of non-contributing buildings has no adverse affect on the historic character of the built environment. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials to the concept of historic preservation is a topic not open to subjectivity. It is imperative that documentation and review of threatened historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions made regarding the cultural value of historic properties. It was toward this goal that the historic buildings of the Loess Hills, Central Plains and Southeast regions were preliminarily recorded. It is our hope that the historic properties within this region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

GLOSSARY

APPENDIX 1: Glossary of Architectural Styles

This glossary lists architectural styles common in Nebraska during the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. Style names are followed by dates suggesting general periods of construction, and brief descriptions identifying characteristic features. These summaries were defined by the NESHPO and included in their publication "Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska" (NEBRASKAland, Jan.-Feb., 1989).

Italianate 1870-1890

A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped two-story buildings have low-pitched hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

Queen Anne 1880-1900

A style which enjoyed widespread popularity in the state, these two-story houses have asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

County Capitol 1880-1910

This was a popular form for courthouses in the state and was inspired by the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. Usually situated on a courthouse square, these square-shaped monumental buildings exhibit corner pavilions, a prominent central domed tower, and Neo-Classical or Romanesque styling.

Romanesque Revival 1880-1920

These buildings are of masonry construction and usually show some rough-faced stonework. The Roman or round-topped arch is a key feature. Facades are asymmetrical and most examples have towers, brick corbelling and horizontal stone banding.

Late Gothic Revival 1880-1930

A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window opening remains a key feature, however designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

Eclectic 1890-1910

An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It usually resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled.

Shingle 1890-1920

Characteristics include a two-story asymmetrical house with hip, gable, or gambrel roof; walls covered wholly or in part with wood shingles; little or no ornamentation; and extensive porches.

GLOSSARY

Neo-Classical Revival 1900-1920

Front facades are usually dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns. Symmetrically arranged buildings show monumental proportions, balanced windows, and a central entry.

Renaissance Revival 1900-1920

The style is characterized by formalism in plans, raised basements, low hipped roofs covered with clay tiles, symmetrical facades with wide overhanging eaves, arched entries and second story porches. Window treatments vary from story to story and are flat or round arched.

Georgian or Colonial Revival 1900-1930

A style characterized by a symmetrical facade enriched with classical detail, gable or hip roof, and eaves detailed as classical cornices. The standard window is rectangular with a double-hung sash. The Palladian window is often used as a focal point.

Spanish Colonial Revival 1900-1920

These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red-tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

Prairie 1900-1930

This movement, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized the integration of a building and its site. Elements of the style include a low-pitched roof line with wide over-hanging eaves, two stories high with one-story porch, and an overall horizontal emphasis in the design.

Period 1920-1930

Influenced by the styles of medieval English and French country cottages, these houses are usually of two stories and display irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with slate or clay tile covering, massive chimneys, half-timbering, casement windows, and attached garages.

Modernistic 1930-1940

Art Deco, the earlier Modernistic phase, was used primarily for public and commercial buildings and is characterized by angular composition, with towers and vertical projections and smooth wall surfaces with stylized and geometric motifs, including zigzags and chevrons. Art Moderne, the later version, shows smooth wall finishes without surface ornamentation, asymmetrical facades with a horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, rounded corners, and bands of windows or curved window glass creating a streamlined effect.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 2: Inventory of All Surveyed Properties

GY00: RURAL, GREELEY COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS	SITES	STRUC	OBJ		
*GY00-001	1904-	O'CONNOR CHURCH COMPLEX	02.01.01, 18.02	3	0	4	0	02.1.4	NRHP
*GY00-002		CALVARY CATHOLIC CEMETERY	02.01, 18.02.02	0	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
*GY00-003		FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	N
*GY00-004		FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	N
*GY00-005		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	N
*GY00-006		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	N
*GY00-007		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	N
*GY00-008		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	N
*GY00-009	C1890	HERRERA HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*GY00-010	C1930	WREDE HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY00-011	C1970	HAMER HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY00-012	C1910	LANGER HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY00-013	C1910	McMANAMAN HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY00-014	C1910	MAJERUS HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*GY00-015	C1890	WALKOWIAK HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*GY00-016		SWEDISH CEMETERY	02.00, 18.04.04	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
GY00-017	C1885	ABANDONED CEMENT HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-018	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
GY00-019	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-020	C1928	FARM	08.04, 18.02.02	10	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-021	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
GY00-022	C1915	FARM	08.04	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-023	C1895	PLEASANT HILL CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
GY00-024	C1875	ABANDONED RANCH	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
GY00-025	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-026	C1905	RANCH	08.04	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-027	C1900	ABANDONED RANCH	08.04	2	0	3	0	08.1	C
GY00-028	C1900	ABANDONED RANCH	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-029	C1905	ABANDONED RANCH	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	P
GY00-030	C1890	ABANDONED RANCH	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
GY00-031	C1920	ABANDONED BARN	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
GY00-032	C1910	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
GY00-033	C1895	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC RANCH	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-034	C1890	ABANDONED RANCH HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-035	C1910	RANCH HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-036	C1905	ABANDONED RANCH	08.04	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-037	C1905	HOUSE & BARN ON NC RANCH	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1.02, 16.5.1	C
GY00-038	C1900	ABANDONED RANCH	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-039	C1890	ABANDONED RANCH HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P

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GY00-040	C1905	RANCH	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-041	C1905	ABANDONED RANCH	08.04	8	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-042	C1900	ABANDONED RANCH HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-043	C1920	BARN ON NC RANCH	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02:5	P
GY00-044	C1910	HOUSE ON NC RANCH	16.05, 08.04	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-045	C1900	ABANDONED RANCH	08.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-046	C1915	ABANDONED RANCH	08.04	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
GY00-047	C1895	ABANDONED RANCH	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-048	C1895	ABANDONED RANCH HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-049	C1900	HOUSE ON NC RANCH	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-050	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-051	C1915	ABANDONED RANCH	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-052	C1910	RANCH	16.05, 08.04	8	0	2	0	08.1	P
GY00-053	C1905	ABANDONED RANCH	08.04	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-054	C1915	ABANDOND HOUSE ON NC RANCH	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-055	C1900	RANCH	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-056	C1900	ABANDONED RANCH	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
GY00-057	C1905	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC RANCH	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-058	C1910	ABANDONED STAR SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
GY00-059	C1905	RANCH W/ABANDONED HOUSE	08.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
GY00-060	C1915	RANCH	08.04	7	0	1	0	08.1	P
GY00-061	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	8	0	2	0	08.1	P
GY00-062	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY00-063	C1895	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 18.02.02	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-064	C1890	FARM	08.04, 18.02.02	4	0	2	0	08.1	P
GY00-065	C1915	FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	P
GY00-066	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.02.02	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
GY00-067	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.02.02	4	0	0	0	08.1	P
GY00-068	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.02.02	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
GY00-069	C1900	FARM	08.04, 18.02.02	3	0	3	0	08.1	C
GY00-070	C1885	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 18.02.02	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-071	C1895	FARM	08.04, 18.02.02	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-072	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	9	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-073	C1890	ABANDONED DUGAN SCHOOL	06.01.01, 18.02	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	P
GY00-074	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-075	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.02.02	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-076	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.02.02	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
GY00-077	C1885	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 18.02.02	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-078	C1885	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 18.02.02	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-079	C1900	FARM	08.04	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-080	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	10	0	1	0	08.1	P
GY00-081	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-082	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
GY00-083	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-084	C1905	FARM W/ABANDONED HOUSE	08.04, 18.04.02	10	0	2	0	08.1	P
GY00-085	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	08.04	6	0	3	0	08.1	C
GY00-086	C1905	ABANDONED HOUSE & FARM	08.04	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-087	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	P
GY00-088	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	C

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GY00-089	C1895	FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-090	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-091	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-092	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-093	C1915	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-094	C1915	FARM BUILDINGS	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-095	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-096	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-097	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	P
GY00-098	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	P
GY00-099	C1875	MT. HOPE CEMETERY	02.00	2	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
GY00-100	C1905	FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
GY00-101	C1915	FARM	08.04	8	0	1	0	08.1	P
GY00-102	C1910	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-103	C1900	FARM	08.04	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-104	C1890	ABANDONED FARM W/NC MOB. HOME	08.04	11	0	2	0	08.1	P
GY00-105	1926	DISTRICT #28 SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	P
GY00-106	C1930	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
GY00-107	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-108	C1885	GREELEY SACRED HEART CEMETERY	02.00, 02.01	0	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
GY00-109	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-110	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-111	C1895	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 18.02.02	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-112	C1895	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-113	C1915	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-114	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	3	0	08.1	C
GY00-115	C1910	ABANDONED HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-116	C1905	ABANDONED BOSTON VALLEY SCHOOL	06.01.01, 18.02	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
GY00-117	C1900	FARM	08.04	18	0	2	0	08.1	C
GY00-118	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	3	0	08.1	C
GY00-119	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-120	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	P
GY00-121	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-122	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	7	0	2	0	08.1	P
GY00-123	C1900	BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
GY00-124	C1905	SALEM UN. METH. CHURCH & CEM.	02.06.07	1	1	3	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1	P
GY00-125	C1910	FARM	08.04	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-126	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-127	C1905	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-128	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-129	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.02.02	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-130	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	P
GY00-131	C1915	BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
GY00-132	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04, 18.02.02	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-133	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-134	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
GY00-135	1896,	FRANCISCAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL	06.01, 02.01	2	0	2	0	06.4.6	C
GY00-136	C1910	FARM	08.04	5	0	3	0	08.1	C

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GY00-137	C1885	FARM W/ABANDONED HOUSE	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-138	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-139	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	16.05, 08.04	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-140	C1890	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-141	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-142	C1910	ABANDONED STAR SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
GY00-143	C1920	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-144	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
GY00-145	C1890	FARM	08.04	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-146	C1890	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-147	C1905	ABANDONED HOUSE & FARM	08.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
GY00-148	C1915	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-149	C1910	HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-150	C1910	FARM	08.04	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
GY00-151	C1895	FARM	08.04	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
GY00-152	C1920	BARN ON NC FARM	08.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
GY00-153	C1890	FARM	08.04	12	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-154	C1890	FARM	08.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	P
GY00-155	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
GY00-156	C1910	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-157	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	16.05, 08.04	5	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
GY00-158	C1910	ABANDONED FARM HOUSE	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY00-159	C1900	ABANDONED SUMMIT SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
GY00-160	C1905	FARM	08.04	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-161	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
GY00-162	C1895	ABAN. FARM HOUSE ON NC FARM	16.05, 08.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

GY02: GREELEY, GREELEY COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS	SITES	STRUC	OBJ		
*GY02-001	1904	SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01	4	2	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.4	E
*GY02-002	1913	GREELEY COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	2	0	0	0	04.1.7	NRHP
*GY02-003	C1920	CAMPBELL HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY02-004	C1910	MOORE HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*GY02-005	C1910	BALDWIN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*GY02-006	C1890	WHALEN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*GY02-007	C1890	WREDE HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*GY02-008	C1910	KURTENBACH HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*GY02-009	C1910	THOMPSON HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*GY02-010	C1890	THOMPSON HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*GY02-011	C1900	THOMPSON HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
*GY02-012	C1890	BERNT HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*GY02-013	C1890	POGUE HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I

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*GY02-014	C1910	WARNER HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*GY02-015	C1890	BALDWIN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*GY02-016	C1890	GOODRICH HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*GY02-017	C1890	ZAUHA HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*GY02-018	C1890	BUCK HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*GY02-019	C1890	O'CONNOR HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*GY02-020	C1890	WOOD HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*GY02-021	C1890	McMANUS HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*GY02-022	C1890	RYAN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*GY02-023	C1890	KERRIGAN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*GY02-024	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*GY02-025	C1903	BOPP-CLINCH HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GY02-026	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY02-027	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY02-028	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY02-029	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY02-030	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
GY02-031	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY02-032	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY02-033	C1889	TRACY HOUSE	16.05, 18.02.02	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY02-034	C1920	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	C
GY02-035	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
GY02-036	C1890	McGERR HOUSE & MILLINERY	16.05, 12.02.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 10.1	C
GY02-037	C1920	CARRIGAN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GY02-038	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY02-039	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.02.02	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY02-040	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY02-041	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 18.02.02	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY02-042	C1895	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 18.02.02	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY02-043	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY02-044	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY02-045	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY02-046	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.02.02	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY02-047	C1895	SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.03.04, 18.04	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	N
GY02-048	C1900	H.J. ROONEY & SONS ELEVATOR	12.05.01, 18.02	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	E
GY02-049	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY02-050	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY02-051	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
GY02-052	C1900	WINCHELL GENERAL STORE	12.02.04, 18.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	E
GY02-053	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
GY02-054	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
GY02-055	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
GY02-056	C1895	COMMERCIAL BLDG/ASSOC. HALL	12.02.04, 05.	1	0	0	0	12.1.2, 05.1.1	P
GY02-057	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
GY02-058	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
GY02-059	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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GY02-060	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY02-061	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY02-062	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY02-063	C1890	FORMER LIVERY	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.2.6	C
GY02-064	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
GY02-065	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C

GY05: SCOTIA, GREELEY COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS	SITES	STRUC	OBJ		
*GY05-001	1887	SCOTIA CHALK COMMERCIAL BLDG.	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
*GY05-002		COMMERCIAL BLOCK/MASONIC HALL	12.02.04, 05.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
*GY05-003		DAUDT OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	P
*GY05-004		SCOTIA ELEVATOR	12.05.01	1	0	0	0	12.2.3	N-E
*GY05-005	C1960	WINTER HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
GY05-006	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY05-007	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY05-008	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY05-009	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY05-010	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
GY05-011	C1905	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
GY05-012	C1935	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	C
GY05-013	C1920	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
GY05-014	C1895	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	P
GY05-015	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
GY05-016	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY05-017	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY05-018	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY05-019	C1890	ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
GY05-020	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY05-021	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY05-022	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY05-023	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GY05-024	1928	SCOTIA HIGH SCHOOL	06.01.04	1	0	0	0	06.3.4	P
GY05-025	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GY05-026	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY05-027	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY05-028	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY05-029	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GY05-030	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY05-031	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY05-032	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY05-033	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY05-034	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY05-035	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY05-036	C1920	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C

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GY06: SPALDING, GREELEY COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS	SITES	STRUC	OBJ		
*GY06-001	1909-	ST. MICHAELS CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01.01, 18.02	5	0	1	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	NRHP
*GY06-002	C1900	WIETZKI HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY06-003	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY06-004	C1920	NAUGHTIN HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY06-005	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY06-006	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY06-007	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY06-008	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY06-009	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY06-010	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY06-011	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY06-012	1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY06-013	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY06-014	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY06-015	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY06-016	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY06-017	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY06-018	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*GY06-019	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*GY06-020	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*GY06-021	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*GY06-022	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY06-023	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY06-024	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
GY06-025	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY06-026	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
GY06-027	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY06-028	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GY06-029	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY06-030	C1915	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	P
GY06-031	C1910	MURPHY COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04, 18.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
GY06-032	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	E
GY06-033	C1927	CITY AUDITORIUM	04.02	1	0	0	0	07.1.2	P
GY06-034	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
GY06-035	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
GY06-036	C1925	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	P
GY06-037	C1910	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	P
GY06-038	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
GY06-039	C1915	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
GY06-040	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
GY06-041	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GY06-042	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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GY06-043	C1907	SPALDING SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	P
GY06-044	C1910	FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	02.04	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
GY06-045	C1905	McMANAMAN HOUSE	16.05, 18.02.02	3	0	2	0	16.5.1	P
GY06-046	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
GY06-047	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY06-048	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY06-049	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY06-050	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

GY07: WOLBACH, GREELEY COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS	SITES	STRUC	OBJ		
=====									
*GY07-001	C1895	McINTYRE OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01, 12.02	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	N
*GY07-002	1916	TERRYS OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	N
*GY07-003	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*GY07-004	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY07-005	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY07-006	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY07-007	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY07-008	C1900	WELCH HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY07-009	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY07-010	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY07-011	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*GY07-012	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
*GY07-013	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	I
*GY07-014		SITE OF SCAND. LUTH. CHURCH	02.03, 18.04.04	0	1	0	0	02.1.4	C
*GY07-015	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-016	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-017	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-018	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-019	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-020	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-021	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
GY07-022	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-023	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-024	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-025	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
GY07-026	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
GY07-027	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
GY07-028	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-029	C1895	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3	P
GY07-030	C1890	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
GY07-031	C1910	FILLING STATION	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	P

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GY07-032	C1900	WOLBACH PARK	07.06.03.04	4	1	1	0	07.5.1	P
GY07-033	C1928	FORMER FILLING STATION	12.02.04, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	P
GY07-034	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-035	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-036	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-037	C1905	ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
GY07-038	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-039	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-040	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-041	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-042	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-043	C1915	DIST #43 SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	P
GY07-044	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
GY07-045	C1880	WOLBACH CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	1	0	02.3.1	C

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